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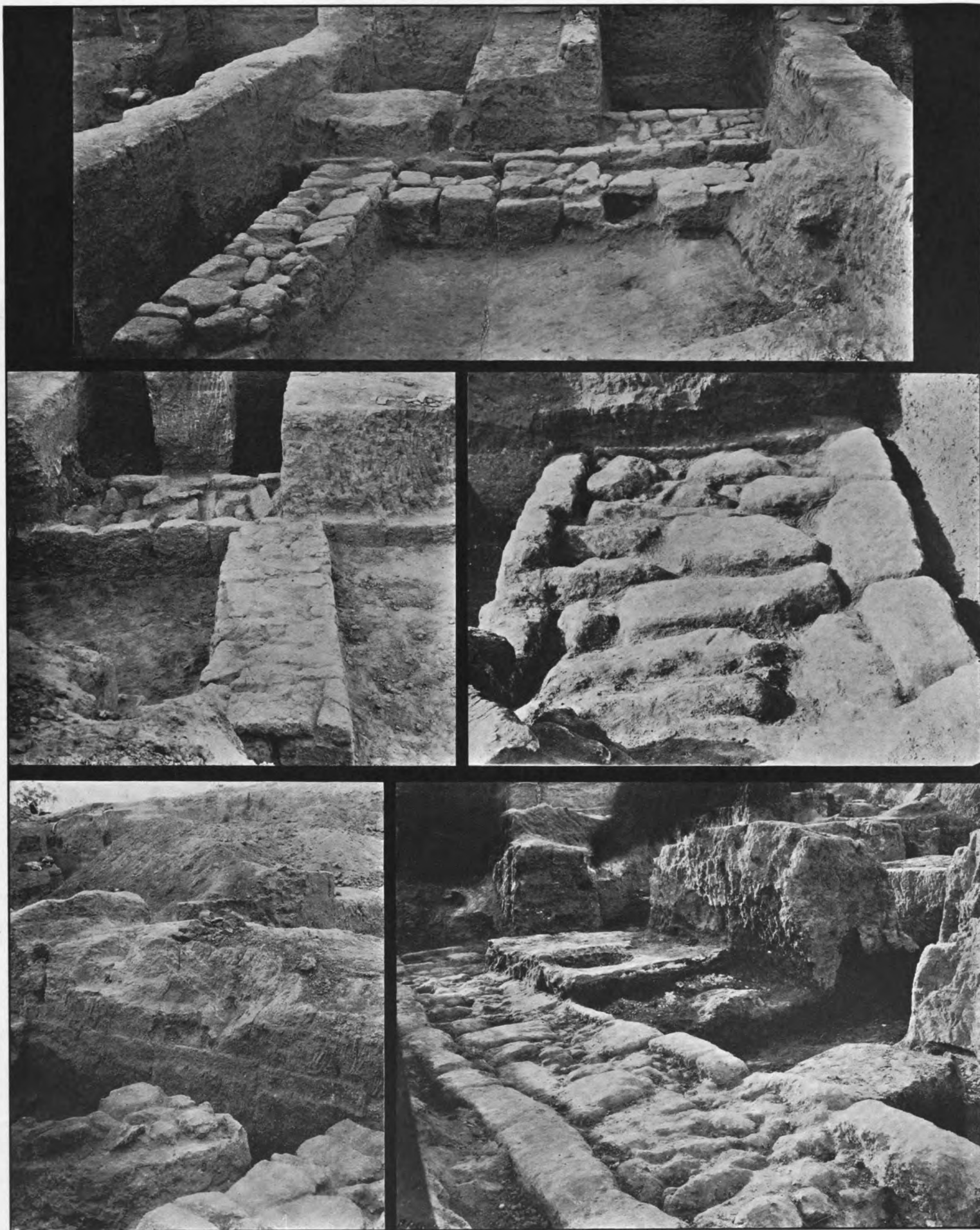
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ANCIENT GAZA III

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BY
FLINDERS PETRIE, Kt.,

D.C.L., LL.D., Litt.D., D.Lit., F.R.S., F.B.A.

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ANCIENT GAZA III

INTRODUCTION

1. After a fortnight of arranging our camp, the staff were all assembled at Tell el Ajjūl by 25 November 1932, and excavation was resumed until 23 March. The party consisted of the Director and Lady Petrie Assistant Director, accompanied by G. F. Royds, O.B.E., who for a third season assisted in the work of survey, and moreover took on the direction of workmen. Mrs. Benson, as in former excavations, helped in the drawing. C. Pape, architect, George Maconachie, and Ann Petrie were active volunteers in the management of Arabs, and H. Falconer assisted for part of the season.

2. The first task was the clearing of the stone basement of the earliest palace (dyn. vii). For this, parts of the superincumbent walls of the two palaces of the Hyksos and that of dyn. xii were removed. The stonework was thus exposed on all sides, and the full extent of the great building, which far exceeded any later work of this kind. Building of the xiith dynasty overlay part of the east side, but nothing subsequent to that. Later walls were left partly in place, so far as possible, to preserve evidence for the future.

In search of the temple ground, excavation was carried southward for over two hundred feet, opening up buildings of the viith and xiith dynasties. Though the temples were not found here, yet much was obtained of painted pottery, and early burials with domestic objects. Owing to early rains before we arrived, most of the Tell was already under crop, so we concentrated on searching various derelict parts not cultivated, and found all of them fruitful. This led to taking up for the following season a strip of the Tell bordering on the wady, as it promised early remains. Further, more was done in deepening out the south-east town buildings, opened in 1931, where in early strata a good deal of bronze work was found and, best of all, the Persian dagger (xvi, 4). On the cemetery some further clearance

I

was made, resulting in the discovery of the large tomb of the governor under Tut-onkh-amen. This varied extent of work was chosen in view of the encroachment of cultivation and planting upon the site. An active claim to the rights of the Department of Antiquities needed to be widely maintained, or it would be disputed in future.

The generous support of Sir Charles Marston has enabled this work to be continued on an adequate scale.

3. The plans and most of the management in the field are due to G. F. Royds and C. Pape. The drawings were mostly done by the Director, and the inking in is largely due to Mrs. Benson and Ann Petrie. All numbers from 301 to 419 are those of tombs; from 500 to 1200 are levels in inches over sea. The levels with = prefixed are the levels which are culturally equivalent to those in the palace area; they are, for comparison, adjusted from observed levels in other parts to the position of the same age in the palace series. For ordinary usage, it is here assumed that the side facing the sea is the west, although the orientation is almost diagonal to the cardinal points.

CHAPTER I

THE FIRST PALACE

4. The plan, pl. xlvi, which is now completed, shows the details, stone by stone, of the construction of the basing of masonry. It is evident that the care in building varied much, and that great changes had taken place during the course of construction. We will begin therefore by tracing the history of the plan.

No doubt the massive sandstone blocks were derived from cutting the great fosse round three sides of the hill, about 20 ft. deep, and 30 ft. wide in the rock, for a length of some 3,000 ft. The palace

is therefore contemporary with the completion of the fosse. It should be observed that the blank portions left on the wall lines of the plan were not surveyed in detail, because some examples of the original brick wall, and of later buildings, were left as evidence for the future. The plan must be regarded as if the system of stone-laying extended over all the walls continuously.

5. The design was that of a large square court surrounded by chambers, the whole block being 165 ft. in length from east to west, and 127 ft. in width from north to south. In the original planning, it seems to have been intended to make it even wider. The space from MT to OE is too large for a single chamber, so there was probably a dividing wall at MV, as marked by broken lines. If that were the parallel to MY, a cancelled part of the plan beyond MY would have been like the space MV to MK; the wall MY is too narrow to be the parallel to the thick courtyard wall OE. The cancelled parallel portion would have made the width 39 ft. more, or 165 English feet, exactly like the length. The original design, then, would have been an equal-sided square.

6. The first change was abandoning a southern wing with chambers which would have been symmetric with the northern. Next, the southern wall was not made up with side slabs on edge and packing between, like the other outside walls, but was merely a line of big blocks, which were more irregular as it proceeded eastward, and broke up into two narrow lines. The southern wall was scamped, as being merely a closing up of the courtyard on that side, without any attempt at the detail followed elsewhere.

7. The chambers on the north side are closed by a courtyard wall 70 inches thick, like the outer wall, while the dividing walls of the chambers are 45 ins. thick on the west and 37 to 42 ins. on the north. Doubtless the western chambers were similarly closed by the courtyard wall like those on the north. A line of slabs on edge remains at MZ, and the wall MY has a break inwards at the arrow, 70 inches from the line of slabs, pointing to a wall 70 thick like the northern side. The slabs are not quite parallel to the outer wall, nearing it 1 in 80 as they go northward. This irregularity would bring the inner face against the square end of the MT wall, and would include the three blocks north of that. The plaster paving at 939 level may have been at the entrance into the chamber.

On the east side the stone work is 53 ins. thick, but the character of the outer wall is maintained by the upright slabs at the side with packing-blocks between. The south wall at the end was started with side slabs, but abandoned after going for 23 feet. A line of flat blocks is all that follows.

It appears that the building was begun along the west side, from the north corner. The blocks are larger and more regular there. The dividing walls of the chambers MT, MU, MX diminish in quality in that order. On the south side the flat blocks look larger, but they are only of the size of vertical side slabs in the regular design.

8. On examining the dimensions of the chambers and walls, there was certainly a careless amount of variation, as 169, 170, 176, 178, and 179 inches can hardly be separated, or 117 and 122. A common unit, however, can be discriminated and, comparing all the quantities over 100 inches, the average foot is $10.98 \pm .07$, and the average error of work is 2.85 inches. The number of feet designed is given on the small-scale plan of the original design, placed within the courtyard of the plan xlv. The total was to be 180 Palestine feet square; three sides at least were to have chambers along them. The temple 4-foot wall on the east certainly did not belong to the original plan, as the outer wall elsewhere was $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. So it was a stage of the reduced plan, which finally ended in very irregular blocks laid flat for the south side. The length of the south side is 1981 or 180×11.006 ; the west side is $1509 + 468$ cancelled = 1977 or 180×10.994 .

9. The cause for the change of plan, and neglect of the great design which had been started, was apparently the change of purpose while the building was in progress. At the time when this great centre was begun, with very strong defences, it must have been for protection against Egypt, at the close of the vith dynasty. But as soon as the people succeeded in crossing the desert, and seizing the Delta, no such powerful defence was needed. After they became the rulers of Egypt and founded the viith dynasty, Gaza was merely a place of residence and not a frontier fortress; interest and safety claimed attention elsewhere. The great palace was needless, and could be shortly finished off for ordinary use. The original plan was like that of Arslan Tepe.

10. On the east side the outer wall was only four feet thick, but had the system of side slabs and packing, continued some way up the south side. The east wall stood on a terrace, the ground falling

away nine feet at SB, and over twenty feet at SK. That the ground has sunk since the construction is certain, as the drain at SD has subsided in the middle. The depression seems to have been filled up with much organic material that has decayed away and let the surface down, as all the stone paving near SK has gone into a steep slope, passing from 974 to 933 level, and even lower. The "plastered paving" was put in later, as the west edge has kept up to the stone-base level while the east edge has gone on sinking. As the drain remains true at its east end, it appears that the hollow ground was only a wide trench, possibly made for defence of the palace on the east side, and later filled up.

Inside the east wall was a bathroom paved with white plaster, from which the drain ran to carry off water. There were chambers formed by brick walls. The dimensions, as marked on the design plan, are rather more accurate than in the stone work. The foot, from a dozen dimensions, is $11.08 \pm .03$, with an average error of work of 1.1 inch. These parts have been much altered by the rebuilding due to the xiith dynasty, so that the scheme can hardly be traced. The later walls are all together on pl. xlvii.

The sump well for rain water in the line of the east wall seems to have been lined with the slabs dug out from the destroyed part of the wall. It shows how the earlier structure was lost beneath silting when the xiith dynasty structures were in progress.

11. Regarding building levels, there was a slope along the west from north to south; the top of the north stone basing is as high as 967; it is 946 at MT, and down to 933 at the S.W. corner, 32 inches fall in 125 feet or about 1 in 50. There was no fall to the east, the wall there being 959 to 949 at the south end, and along the south it sloped upward to the east from 935 to 959.

12. The vertical slabs at the sides of the walling were carefully dressed with flat edges, and slight recessing on the face; the row of slabs is figured in pl. i, 5, along the north face of wall OE. All edge slabs we measured for the plan, and the packing blocks were drawn by eye between the measured lines. The packing is roughly trimmed, but sometimes consists merely of small scrap pieces.

On the stone basing was found a wall of black brick for the upper structure, but indurated, and so damp that separate bricks could scarcely be distinguished.

CHAPTER II

LATER BUILDINGS

13. The first palace site being recovered, and all the later palaces on a portion of that ground, the search for the temples was carried along the higher ground to the south, see pl. xlvii. This brought to light a mass of buildings, of which those near the palace (Q region) continued until the xviiiith dynasty. Further south, under a sand dune, more buildings were reached, the K.L. region, which were of the xiith dynasty and earlier; none of the late coarse Cypriote bowls were found in these chambers, but only the earlier fine Anatolian in its late stages. Southward of these the ground was tested by rows of pits, but there were no walls found, and not much earth over the *gebel*.

On the plan, xlvii, the deepest walls are in outline, the pre- and early xiith dynasty in diagonal shade, and the later xiith in full black. In the walls over the palace, S.E. corner, the xiith is in black, and the later periods in cross-shading. The chamber MN with very thick wall is of Hyksos age, and connects this plan with the left side of pl. xlviii in *Gaza II*. The walls between LJ^a and J^a were firm enough to show the joints, and the bricks were of the same size as those of palace II, and of the same fine yellow clay, and precision of form.

This region produced pottery and scarabs, as well as the best pieces of painted pottery. There does not seem to be any public building, but only houses irregularly built together. The walls of dyn. xii were often a continuation of earlier walls below.

14. Some burials were found at low level, but not therefore very early. 308 and 309 were clearly Hyksos, later than the wall on each side of which they were sunk. 310 is Hyksos, 326 is late Hyksos, 318-323 are likewise late. In Hyksos times the ruins of the xiith dynasty were used as a common cemetery, and tombs sunk 5 or 6 feet deep.

15. The work carried on at F, G, and J did not expose any buildings, and only two rooms in H. As all this region is to be cleared next year, it is needless to describe parts here, but all objects found are registered and figured in the plates.

At the north end of the Tell the highest ground claimed attention. Very rough stone walling of one or two courses appeared of Arabic age, and these were planned. The lower levels proved to be contemporary with later levels of the palaces. The height of the surface at this part was only due to

late occupation, and dune piling. A small amount of pottery was found.

16. At the gate, on the middle of the east side of the Tell, clearance was made, to search for the end of the lower tunnel. It was found to emerge in the outer face of the great fosse. The block of stone, which had been reached by our tunnelling, was lying in the fosse. It proved to be a round-topped fencing slab which had been part of the wall bordering the raised gangway across the fosse, and it had been pushed off that on to the slope of the fosse. It did not seem that more could be ascertained, as the sides of the fosse were already known and planned at either side of the gangway, and therefore that region was closed down.

CHAPTER III

SCARABS

17. A large number of scarabs and cylinders were obtained in the town (140), a few from the cemetery (15), and others were picked up at random (41). Of those on pl. iii, 1-39 are from deeper work in the south-east town, placed in order of level; 40 to 114 are from the western region; 115-129 from the cemetery with tomb numbers; 130-154 from small trial portions; and 155-197 from unfixed sites. There are also the gold ring and two scarabs from the governor's tomb. Besides these two hundred with engraving, there were about twenty plain stone scarabs.

18. Pl. III. This series does not seem to begin before Hyksos times, as the 9th is of Shesha, who is late in the xvth dynasty. The cutting of these scarabs was doubtless done by Canaanites, as the Hyksos are not found to have had any manufactures of their own. No. 2 is an early example of the human face type, which also belongs to the xxiiiird dynasty. The crocodile among aquatic plants (4) is a copy of Egyptian design. 14 is an early example of the twist with side lines degraded from *neter* signs. Shesha (9) and Neferhetep (17) are good fixed points. The type of 24, 49, 80, 114, 173 is a degradation of no. 3, well known in Egypt, but unexplained. The looped cord pattern 22, 74, 78, 97, 172 is a part of the above. An imported scarab is 33 of "the chief archer Sa-ha, scribe," or Saha-snoo. 35 is notable for the human figure with a

pointed cap, striped; this seems to represent therefore a Hittite prince. This is paralleled by a scarab with an Egypto-Hyksos king before a suzerain who has the conical cap and Hittite dress, showing that the Hyksos were vassals of the Hittites (*Anc. Eg.*).

The cylinder of haematite, 37, has a cartouche blundered from that of Amenemhat II or Senusert III. The *sa ra* over it is altered to a hare. In 52, 56, 60, 62 we reach dating of the xviiiith dynasty, while in 59 Canaanite barbarism still remained. The infant king sitting on the nine bows of the foreigners is probably Tehutmes III, who succeeded at about nine years old. Amenhetep III is the most usual king here, 64, 67, 77, 125 and 195. The Tehutmes on 65 may be T. III or IV. Ra-se-khane, 92, was of dynasty xvi, well known, as also Oamu, 106.

19. Pl. IV. The delicate scroll scarab (116) can hardly be later than dyn. xi; this serves to fix a much earlier age for a destroyed burial below it, which contained a veined bronze dagger (xvii, 10).

361 is a group dated to Tehutmes IV (124) and Amenhetep III (125), probably 1420-1400 B.C. With these was the cylinder of peacock-blue glass, 127, now decomposed greyish on the surface and very fragile throughout. On its face is lightly engraved a rout of winged horses, ibex, panther and dog, all at "flying gallop." The style is not Cretan nor Egyptian, but more like the Assyrian, which passed on to the Han style in China; it therefore suggests a Persian origin for the design. The little gold-mounted scarab of Tehutmes III, "of excellent epiphany," serves to date some late pottery.

The haematite cylinder, 136, is deeply engraved with a scene of two winged genii adoring the sacred tree. The sphinx 154 is cut in carnelian, too roughly to be of Egyptian work. 155 seems to be of Menhetep, "divine father of Ptah-nefer-her"; the imperfect form of the god's name appears like a Canaanite copy. 156 has a face rudely cut on a clay sealing. 157 is probably of dyn. x or xi, by the decoration of the back (see *Gaza* II, vii, 103, 106); the king seated has a name Du-zed-neferui before him. The little durite plaque, 192, is of delicate work, the *men* sign having the correct number of 3 x 10 squares; it is probably of Tehutmes III. The plaque 193 has figures of Anher and the king. 196 is the usual type of queen Tyi. 197 is a clay sealing from papyrus, with a Persian fire worshipper, probably of vth cent. B.C.

CHAPTER IV

THE GOVERNOR'S TOMB AND THE CEMETERY

20. Pl. VI. At the top is a view down to the cemetery and port entrance to the city, a sloping way which has not been cut by drainage lines. This is the nearest point to the old estuary, which formerly extended as far up as this. The stream shifted southward about fifty years ago, but the old bed is close to the Tell. A trial digging at the side of this entrance, into three chambers, produced eight weights, pointing to commerce here.

21. Near the north end of the Tell we found, in the plain, an elaborate tomb of the Egyptian governor. It was constructed of slabs of the pebble and shell conglomerate, common on the beach. The roof was formed of five slabs on either side, sloping to meet in the middle as a pent ridge. The sides were of piled up slabs laid flat. The descent was by steps from the north. The door lintel is a single slab resting on the sides. The doorway was closed by a door slab with a few supplementary pieces around its edges. The interior was 169 inches long by 47 to 52 wide. The walls were 37 inches high, and to the top of the pent ridge was 58 inside (see pl. vi). It seems almost impossible to have placed the later burials at the far end of a chamber 14 ft. long, and partly filled, with only 17 ins. below the top of the sides or 38 under the peak of the roof. The only other conclusion would be that the tomb had been an open grave, earth-filled, during some fifty years, and that the pent roof was only added at the last interments, when four bodies were placed at the far end of the tomb. The roofing must have been later than the filling of the tomb, as the gable end slab did not rest on the walls, but on the earth just inside the end wall (see pl. xii).

The interments were in three main layers, somewhat dispersed. If there were no roof, each process of interment must have disturbed the previous layer to some extent, which would account for the scattering over a few inches of level.

22. The dating is given by the name of Tut-onkh-amen on the gold ring, and Ramessu II on the scarab; this implies at least 45 years' interval. The massive gold ring was doubtless that of the Egyptian governor, to seal in the name of the king, for receipts and orders. Yet it was made in Palestine, for it is exactly a double shekel of the Babylonian standard (256 grains), while an official ring made in Egypt would be on the Egyptian standard, 290 grs. This

prevents our assuming that it was a family possession brought from Egypt at the reconquest of Palestine. Thus we are limited to the view that the Egyptian governor was in office under Tut-onkh-amen, and his family continued to make successive burials for a couple of generations down to the reign of Ramessu II. The Egyptians therefore never lost hold of the south border, when Upper Palestine and Syria revolted from Akhenaten.

23. Pl. VII. Probably all of this gold work is Palestinian: described in the account of the following plate, viii.

Pl. VIII. 1. Roughly stamped gold disc (and a duplicate), for stitching on dress. 3. A larger gold disc stamped with twelve-leaved rosette, therefore Syrian, as Egyptians did not divide by three. 2. Gold ring of Tut-onkh-amen, cast in one piece, and then chased. The work is not very good, and may well have been Palestinian, as indicated by the weight. 4. Scarab of Ramessu II, made of soft paste, with dark blue glaze remaining in the hollows. 5. White stone scarab with falcon, Palestinian ring pattern around. Besides these there were two plain scarabs, one of red limestone, the other black steatite.

6. Black steatite cylinder with figure of a god, holding sceptre, star above, worshipper before him. At the sides two ducks and two hares.

7. Brown haematite cylinder, with a goddess between two female adorants. The *mihir* over a guilloche, vague signs below.

8. Black limestone cylinder, with signs deeply cut, including the *nesut* and *mer* (?).

9. Silver ring, not yet cleaned.

10. Glazed bead of eight rings below and eight above, of open work, well known in Egypt, copied from metal. With other beads of rough work, carnelian and ostrich egg, see pl. x.

11. Part of a gold headband (such as xiv, 5, 6), customary here (G. II, iii, 42), sometimes of silver. This band was unusually wide and thick.

12. Gold ring for scarab (now lost), probably of glass decomposed.

13. Gold ear-ring, tassel pendant, as G. II, iii, 17-20.

14. Bronze strainer for wine with loop handle. 15, bronze wine bowl. 16, bronze situla for wine. These agree with the scene of the serving the governor with wine, engraved on the ivory box lid from Beth-pelet.

17. Types of beads. 18, half floret of light blue glaze.

19. Bronze ring, signs not clear until cleaned.
20. Bronze ring for a lost glass scarab.
24. Pl. IX. 21. Bronze dagger with hilt, type of dyn. xviii (G. II, iv. 77).
22. Bronze dagger of plain type, Cypriote ?
23. Bronze mirror, Egyptian form.
- 24, 25. Bronze arrow-heads, 11 between these types at top of walling.
26. Bronze knife, usual Egyptian form in dyn. xviii.
27. Bronze hook.
28. Bronze wire-work, under skull in top layer.
- 29-33. Bronze arrow-heads ; thirty-five such at 33 inches down ; twelve at 27 ins., one at 20 ins., seven at 10 down, five at entrance by top of wall, besides eleven at top of wall, nos. 24, 25.
34. Fowling bolt, two at 33 down.
35. Lead net-sinkers, side and end view, usual Egyptian, dyn. xviii ; 34 were at top of wall, 17 at 10 down, 46 at 34 down, 134 more at 34, 17 at 36 inches down. The numbers are a minimum as some are broken and crumbled : but they are mostly multiples of 17 (2, 1, 2, 8) and suggest that 17 or 18 were normal for a light net, and that several nets were buried together in a group. These show that fish were much used for food, and that fishing was a pastime, for which the dead were provided, like the abundance of arrows for hunting.
36. Bronze armlet and fragment.

25. Pl. X. The pottery of the top, the middle, and the bottom layer of the tomb, see pl. xi. In the top layer are included the bronze wine vessels. String of beads of ostrich egg-shell and carnelian, with pierced bead viii, 10.

Pl. XI. Pottery of the top, the middle, and the bottom layer. Much of this is of foreign work. 42, 43 Mykenaeen ; 44, 45 may be local copies or Cypriote. 56, 57, 64 are also western, but only appear in Cyprus as intruders (see GJERSTAD, *Stud. prehist. Cyp.*, 215, 216). The pyxis 60 is likewise Aegean, but was largely copied locally. There were many broken pots, but no other types of pottery than those drawn here. The thin brown ware 46, 48, 53, 55, 61, 63 are Cypriote, while 47, 54, 62 are local imitations. The pilgrim bottles are of Cypriote origin, but probably some are local.

The alabaster bowl, 68, and duck bird dish, 69, are close copies of Egyptian, but not quite so regular as that work. The whole tomb group shows how closely connected was the trade of the Eastern Mediterranean. All the contents of the tomb were taken for the Jerusalem museum.

26. Pl. XII. Plan and section of the governor's tomb. The sides are slabs of shelly gravel, cut flat on the inner edge. The roof slabs are of the same conglomerate.

XIII. Plans of the positions of objects in the principal layers, top, mid, and base. The vases were all lettered at finding, and the letters are given here as references, and on pl. xi. The basalt dish in the lower layer was entirely crumbled by salt and damp, so that not a fragment could be conserved. The whole tomb was unusually damp, and glass or organic matter was quite decayed or vanished. The lower burials perished, and only the skeletons at the top could be noted ; not a bone or skull could be preserved.

27. The cemetery in general was only worked at the end of the season, as it seemed needful to assert the rights of the Department in face of planting, which had been officially prohibited. Some seventy graves were opened, the majority were of the xviiith dynasty, but did not contain anything unusual, and most of the pottery was in very bad condition, shattered by decay from damp. The governor's tomb, already described, is the only large group. The following are the tombs worth noting, beyond the general Register pl. L. 336 contained the large knife and toggle-pin, xix, 12, 13, with a decayed full-length burial, head north. By the toggle-pin it is before dyn. xviii, and from the form of knife it is nearest to the knife xix, 19, which is under the xith dynasty level, probably of dyns. vii-xi.

338 contained the slightly shouldered big adze xxii, 93 ; and 94, with socketed handle, which is not pointed enough to be a dagger, yet knives with sockets are not known. The pottery gives a level = 1020, of early Hyksos, or perhaps dyn. xii.

361 was dated to Amenhetep III and his father (iv, 124-5), with the remarkable glass cylinder 127, and part of a Cypriote cylinder 128. Some beads of various ages, and a large oval flat onyx bead, a pierced fossil micraster, and two recent shells, with a bronze pin were also found. See sect. 19.

364 was of dyn. xv, early Hyksos, by the pottery. The small, very thick, gold ring with a scarab of head of Hathor, is like that with a figure of Horus (G. II, i) in the great jewellery group, which is also dated to xv by the level of the cenotaph. This tomb 364 had been burnt. There were fragments of an alabaster vase, like G. II, xxiii, 48. A dagger, xix, 14, and many gold fragments, and scraps of wrought silver (xiv, 24) were also in the group. In a

recess near by was another part of this burnt group, calcined fragments of ivory, which can be restored as part of a game-board, with draughtsmen, and a die of the usual form, xxviii, 25-29. This burial seems to have been another expiatory sacrifice of the Achan type (*Josh.* vii), like that we found last year close to this, though without the abundance of burnt clothing. Both were of Early Hyksos age.

409 contained two situlae, xxvi, 38, 39, of dyn. xviii, but no bones.

418 had the Egyptian bronze razor, xxiv, 137, with a pot G5 K of dyn. xviii.

419 is the large tomb of a governor, already described.

28. On the Tell were some scattered burials, of which some should be noticed.

303. When cutting the trench from the former clearance in the palace court eastward, in search of the east side, a grave was exposed just beyond the 1400 cemetery (*G.* II, xlvi). This contained a body, head to west, with pottery, and the fine scroll scarab, iv, 116, which could not be placed as later than dyn. xi, like the dating of the graves of 1400 at the same level. On removing these another burial was found below, head to east, broken up by the later burial, with pottery like the earliest of the 1400 graves of last year, also a pricked black vase 60 M^s, large bowl with in-turned edge, and the earliest stages of the carinate bowl 23, the *bilbil* type 51, and the amphora long and narrow with smooth curves, 43 F 4'. With these was the veined dagger, characteristic of the Caspian Caucasus, xix, 10, and spear-head 9. These are closely like the veined dagger and spear-head, *G.* II, xiv, 71, 72, with which was a Mesopotamian axe 73, unlike Syrian forms—also the veined dagger, xiv, 74, with spear-head in grave 1417 in the courtyard, with pottery like the present group. All these three burials hang together; they clearly belong to an early period from the level, the superposition of the xith dyn. scarab, and the pottery types preceding those of dyns. xii and xv. These, as well as the other toggle-pins, *G.* II, xviii, 405-6, point to the Caspian origin of the invaders who founded the viith dynasty of Egypt.

From this result, it appears that some things of later date originated earlier than has been supposed. The earliest burial in 303 contained a vase of black pricked ware, hitherto only known in the Hyksos age. Also a small scarab of the *Du-ne-Ra* type, usually known as Hyksos. The fact that the toggle-pins, black pottery, and *Du-ne-Ra* scarabs character-

ise the Hyksos age, and yet appear before the xiith dynasty, as well as after that, seems to be due to the viith and xvth dynasties coming from the same region, and being from related peoples.

305 had a burial, head to west, with a dagger, xix, 11; this shows traces of a straight end hilt, but not a formed ridge like the later type. It was placed in a bay of the xiith dyn. wall, PZ, recessed deeper to hold it, so it cannot be earlier than Hyksos times. With it was pottery 10 K^s and 51 P^s, which belong to level = 1050, Hyksos age. Triangular pieces of bone formed the collar, with others bearing the ring pattern xxix, 68.

308-309. Two burials at 936 level. From the gold headband, xiv, 6, and the bowl, 23K23', they are certainly of later date than the wall above them, which is of the lowest level, dyn. vii. They were therefore dug down at LA, LE, on either side of a wall still in use in the xiith dynasty.

310, near by these, was also Hyksos, by the pottery = 1030, buried in loose rubbish; beneath it was a pit with Hyksos pottery.

312. Burial, head to west. Dagger xviii, 7, with mid-rib, late Hyksos by pottery. In the I region east of the south-east town.

312*. Burial, head to north, with pair of gold ear-rings, xiv, 27. Pottery of types = 1100, late Hyksos or early xviiiith dyn.

CHAPTER V

METAL WORK

29. XIV. GOLD. For references, see xv.

1. Twisted ear-ring, date = 970.

2. Ear-ring with four globules, from burial about dyn. xviii.

3, 4. Ear-rings, ditto, also about dyn. xviii. Similar ones were found with pottery of Tehutmes III, 412.

5. Head band found with 3, 4.

6. Embossed head band, from burial 309; pottery = 1020, Hyksos.

7. Twisted toggle-pin = 990, or earliest xv dyn.

8. Ringed toggle-pin = 1050, dyn. xvi.

9. Plain ring = 1030.

10, 11. Slips of gold from jewellery = 1040.

12. Ear-ring = 1050.

13. Torque ear-ring of Irish origin. A pair of such ear-rings (*G.* II, i, p. 7) are accepted by Irish

archaeologists as clearly of Irish fabric. Level = 1060, with toggle-pin 1.2 ins. long, black Cypriote bowl with red crossed lines, and dark brown lines on late pre-Cypriote bowls. By this evidence it is probably before 2300 B.C.

14. Scrap of wire.

15, 16. Pair of ribbed ear-rings of Syrian style, as seen on sculptures, dyn. xv as in *G. I*, xv.

17. Plain ear-ring loose in cemetery.

18. Long ear-ring = 1140, dyn. xviii.

19. Piece of larger work.

20, 21. Ear-rings found loose.

22. Floret, soldered to a band, found doubled up.

23. Copper ring, gold plated; probably Irish, as Egyptian rings are thinner and have a wider centre. There are in Dublin 14 plated rings like this.

24. Fragments of embossed silver, from expiatory burning 364: dyn. xv. This seems to be a unique piece of early Syrian embossed work.

25. Strip of gold, blank for a thin finger-ring (?) = 1090, dyn. xvi-xviii.

26. Silver ear-ring, probably xvii-xviii.

27. Gold ear-ring of pair, burial 312*, dyn. xviii?

28. Silver ear-ring found loose.

29. Gold crescent = 1050, dyn. xvi.

30. Silver crescent = 1000, dyn. xii.

31. Electrum crescent = 1060, dyn. xvi.

32. Silver crescent, found in thickness of wall of xv dyn. palace.

33. Silver crescent = 1040, dyn. xv?

30. XV. FIGURES, see xvi. Alabaster vases, see xxvi. Goldwork, see xiv. Additional goldwork, a cylinder of grey lazuli with gold cap ends LZ 10, 960. Strip of sheet gold from plating PV. 968.

XVI. FIGURES. 34. Bronze of Resheph, by attitude: much decayed = 1085.

35. Bronze of Resheph = 1030.

36. Bronze of figure with pointed cap = 1060.

37. Lead figure of Ashtoreth = 1080; as one in *G. I*, xxi, 112.

38. Pottery head of same style as the following:—

39. Figure playing on a stringed instrument, early xviii level. The form of the hair-cutting (see xv) resembles that of a figure, *G. II*, v, which is unlike any type already known, and by the level is probably Hyksos.

40. Pottery head, late?, found loose.

41. Animal leg, of a seat? pottery, loose.

42. Bes figure mould, Egyptian, pottery.

43, 44, 45. Ashtoreth figures of pottery.

46. Part of slate offering-slab, with dedication to Anubis; dyn. vii?

47. Limestone stamp, in imitation of Egyptian.

48. Hard limestone head of a canopic jar, of fine work (see pl. xvii); found on the floor of the first palace, four feet under the floor of dyn. xii, therefore of dyn. vi or vii. Stone heads of so early a date are not known in Egypt. It may have been for an Egyptian administrator under dyn. vii, as we do not know of any Egyptian occupation here till dyn. xii.

49. Bust of a serpentine statuette of dyn. xii, usual Egyptian (see xvii).

50. Piece of alabaster vase engraved; the wavy tendril is like work of Akhenaten.

51. Plate of ivory with lotus flowers engraved; half is repeated to show the form of the intermediate flowers. Part of another plate is placed above, to indicate how that may have fitted. A piece of a third pattern of a plate is also above. All are from H site, the port roadway. The date is not settled; the other objects from H are of Hyksos age, as the scarab iv, 144, the pottery of the highest levels = 1050-1100, dyn. xvi, the low levels = 970-1010, dyn. xii. From the style of this ivory we might suppose it to be of dyn. xxiii-xxv, yet there is no trace of any importation to Gaza for many centuries before that. It seems then to be another case of having to throw beginnings farther back, especially as the same design appears before 2000 B.C. in Persia.

XVII. The objects are described with the plates of drawings. Unnoticed elsewhere there are at the left lower corner a bird's head of pottery, a bovine modelled in clay, a crucible for bronze, and a piece of Arab pilgrim bottle with relief pattern and diapered ground, hand-worked.

31. XVIII. BRONZE. 1. Dagger = 940 or dyn. vii, much like the copper daggers *G. II*, x, 47, 54.

2. Dagger? with riveted handle, but apparently too round at the end for piercing; = 994, dyn. xii. Such are also of Hyksos age in *G. I*, xvii, 33 and *B* xi, 82.

3. Tanged dagger = 1020, Hyksos.

4. Dagger with inlaid handle, of the form found in Luristan, as in *Anc. Eg.* 1930, p. 98.

5. Model dagger, with face of gold foil on handle = 1080, late xvi dyn.

6. Narrow dagger = 1110, dyn. xviii.

7. Dagger with pommel of geobertite (?) decomposed. From the east end of the S.E. city.

8. Short dagger, not cut down, with hilt of dyn. xviii.

XIX. 9, 10. Spear-head and veined dagger, see tomb 303, p. 7.

11. Dagger, tomb 305, Hyksos.

12. Long knife with inlaid handle, tomb 336, probably of dyn. vii-xi, with 13, twisted toggle-pin and gold stud.

14. Dagger with pierced tang, tomb 364, with early Hyksos pottery. A similar pierced tang of the same age is in G. II, xiv, 70.

15. Tang of dagger with riveted handle, forking at end; tomb 364.

16. Model knife = 997, dyn. xii, like large one 19, below.

17, 18. Daggers found in palace I, level 940, with needle 140; dyn. vii.

19. Large knife, found in chamber on east side of palace I, on floor level, 950: dyn. vii.

32. XX. Round-ended knives, 20, 21 = 940, 960; dyn. vii-viii.

22. Straight knife = 980.

23, 24, 25, 26. Knives of = 996 to 1000; dyn. xii.

26*. Knife with slight tang = 1006, dyn. xii.

27. Thin knife = 1025; this, and onward to end of plate are all of dyn. xv level; the last, 35, was with cross-lined red on black, Cypriote bowl.

XXI. Two of the small blades, 39, 40, are girdle knives.

42. Broad scraping blade, set in wooden handle, = 1100; dyn. xvi.

44-77. Arrow-heads, probably for hunting, as often associated with fowling-bolts 62-4. Such arrows began under dyn. xii, but are commonest in dyn. xviii; they are of copper, not bronze, resist oxidation, and remain ductile. The two triangular forms 65, 66 are of Scythian ancestry, and indicate a northern influence in dyn. xvi.

33. XXII. 78. Bronze mace-head = 995, dyn. xii.

79. Lead mace-head = 960 and 1030, dyns. xii, xv; hollowed out by corrosion.

80. Bronze cramps found with 83.

81. Bronze scales of armour, with mid rib for stiffening: three or four were found together at KB = 1140. 82, a small scale. 83, a scale found at KK = 1080. As both of the levels were over the tops of the walls, in the surface earth, these are only fixed as later than dyn. xii, and may be of xviii. The corslets worn by kings then have been supposed to be of feathers, but may have been of bronze scales.

84. Hook for making fishing-nets, common at Gerar.

85-88. Fish hooks, from = 970 to = 1030: dyn. xii.

89. Adze from gebel level, of dyn. vii.

90-92. Adzes from = 990 to 1000, of dyn. xii.

93. Shouldered adze, heavy; and 94, knife with socket handle; the end is too round to pierce as a dagger, but there is no instance of a socketed knife otherwise. The covered socketing is early, and would agree with level = 1020, dyn. xii, though this is before shouldering of the adze elsewhere.

XXIII. Various forms of piercers, borers, and chisels.

95 is hollow, to fit on to a stick.

97 is a thin chisel which had a wooden handle.

Nos. 95 to 99 are of dyn. vii.

100-107 are of dyn. xii.

108-116 are of dyn. xv.

117-127 are of dyn. xvi.

The forms with square tang, and circular taper, are probably for making holes in leather. The form 115 is difficult to understand, compare G. II, xix, 264, where a similarly short tool has a large socket handle, but in 115 the blade is so thick and square that the use of it is unexplained. No great force could be applied to these tools, to require so secure a socket.

34. XXIV. 130-136 tweezers; from dyn. xii to xv. 130 is of dyn. xviii.

137. Egyptian razor from tomb 418, like others found in past years, dyn. xviii. Piece of handle below.

138. Wig knife for trimming and curling hair; as in Egypt, dyns. xii-xviii.

139-157. Needles from dyns. vii to xvi; the thinnest are of about the close of dyn. xv. In 153 the curved form is so distinct that it is probably original, for use on a flat surface; many others were curved, but so much bent later that they were straightened out in cleaning, being always of flexible copper.

153-183. Toggle-pins. The earliest have ribbed heads, 158-159, a form which seems to be the original type. The twist pattern is also early, 161. Down to 165 these are of dyns. vii-viii. 166-170 are of dyn. xii.

171-181 are of dyn. xv, after which only four belong to later Hyksos, so the fashion was dying out. The long pin with a large head bent forward is similar to the hair pins with "sun-flower" heads, which are also Caucasian.

35. XXV. 184-185, one of the latest pins, was with a curved needle and tweezers.

188 was with a bar having a small gold pin inserted at the end.

190-191 were in tomb 325, = 990 by the pottery, dyn. xii.

193. Fibula, the only one here, perhaps brought from Gerar where they are abundant.

194. Bronze finger-ring, Roman.

195. Silver ring.

196. Piece of notched bracelet, bronze, late.

197. Finger-ring.

198. Unguent spoon, Roman?

199-202. Kohl sticks, probably Roman, dropped in excavating.

205. Bronze fish; another was purchased; there is no attachment on these, and on weighing them they were 192 and 64 grains, one exactly three times the other; probably they are the Greek drachma, and tri-drachm or Roman half uncia. The fish was sacred at Beit Hanun near Gaza.

209 is a hair pin with knob, bent for a bracelet.

219. Bronze chain, roughly made, of dyn. vii; chain is known in Egypt as early as dyn. ii.

221. Two wheels of this form, found near together, = 1070, of late Hyksos age. On the outer face there are four projections to ward off attackers, and the inner side has a deep hub to allow of the chariot side projecting. Or possibly they were cheek pieces on a horse-bit.

222. The handle peg on this suggests that it was a stamp or brand; until it is cleaned, the nature of the four projections is unknown.

226 is a point for a spear butt, probably dyn. xviii.

227 is a mass of iron smelted, from a crucible, showing that, by the time of the xvth dynasty, iron was produced on a small scale here.

228. Part of a bronze disc, use unknown.

229. Bronze bell, late.

230. Hinge or belt fastener.

CHAPTER VI

STONE WORK

36. XXVI. 1-5. Flint arrow-heads were sometimes found in the town, but there is no proof that they were not casually in the earth.

6. Thick rough bowl of limestone, tomb 376, with 7, 8.

7, 8. Small kohl pots without brim, dyn. xii.

13 is of the form of dyn. xviii.

15, pieces of delicate cup of alabaster, dyn. vi?

16. Alabaster vase, dyn. xi?

17 to 21, vases of dyn. xii?

22, 23, 27, handled vases, dyn. xv?

29 of Hyksos age.

30, 31, vases of dyn. xii.

35, 36, 37 of dyn. xviii.

38, 39. Bronze situlae, dyn. xviii, tomb 409.

37. XXVII. Mace-heads. 40, 41 of dyn. vii.

42, 43, of dyn. xii.

44, 45, with incised signs of arm and adze, the latter with 9 notches around the edge; the only examples of signed maces; dyn. xii.

46-50, of dyn. xv.

51-55, of dyn. xvi.

57-62. Spindle whorls for fine thread.

63, 64, 65. Heads of staves.

66. Pommel of dagger, see xviii, 7.

67-69. Spindle whorls.

70. Drill cap, hard grey limestone.

71. Whetstone.

72-73. Pendants.

75. Part of model stone axe, black jasper.

76. Part of limestone stand.

78. Large numbers of sling bullets were found, of hard clay, both spheric and oval.

79. Cut limestone block of unknown use, from deep pit in trench cut across courtyard.

80. Steatite flat bead.

81. Unknown object in limestone, with Oamu scarab, dyn. xvi.

82-83. Alabaster drums for legs of couches, strung on bronze rods.

84. Haematite kohl stick.

85-86. Playing pieces.

89. Basalt rubber, common.

90. Crucible with copper slag.

91. Piece of leg of a tripod stand, polished black marble, dyn. vii.

92. Basalt dish.

93-94. Basalt tripods. Twenty-two of these stands, or fragments of stands, were levelled. They begin with dyn. vii, and last till dyn. xvi. Those with cross-bars below (as G. II, xxiii, 46-7) are of late dyns. xv and xvi. Only three are before dyn. xii.

CHAPTER VII

GLAZE, IVORY AND BONE

38. XXVIII. GLAZE. 1 is of dyn. xii, like the Hyksos vases of Beth-pelet.

3. Blue paste, dyn. xiii.
5. Glazed ring, dyn. xvi.
6. Piece of Egyptian lotus dish, inner design drawn here above ; dyn. xvi.
7. Glass rod with red line.

In the Egyptian governor's tomb, 419, there was an oval bottle of dark glass with coloured streaks, and a green glass vase as G. II, xxvi, 139. Both were rotted and half dropping to pieces ; portions were waxed for preservation.

39. IVORY. 8. Piece of wand with relief figures of Taurt and lion goddess, inscribed on back for the Lady Sebek. . . . This is the finest work known on such objects (see *Objects of Daily Use*, xxxvi-vii). Only one other example of relief on ivory wands is known.

9. Plaque with head of Hathor.
- 10, 12, 13, 16, 26, ivory dice, dyns. vii to xvi.
- 11, 14, 15, 17, limestone dice, dyns. xv, xvi.

The numbers usually run round from 1 to 4, but this order varies.

18-24, ivory spindle whorls.

25-29, part of gaming set of ivory, burnt in the expiatory destruction, tomb 364. The arrangement of 4×3 squares, and the slips between and around them, are guaranteed by the length of the slips at the sides. There may have been also a narrower tail of squares leading from this, as in Egyptian boards, but much was lost in the fire. Dyn. xv.

- 30-31. Tubular papyrus capital in ivory.
- 34-35. Toggles of bone, as G. I, xxi, 97, 98.
- 38-40. Supposed to be buttons.

42, 43. Rhombic toggles, dyn. xv ; 43 found on hip of a body, for fastening the belt.

44, 45, may have been similarly used.

40. XXIX. Bone inlays are very common on boxes in Hyksos times, see G. I, xxiii and *Sedment*, I, 19. They are usually very fragile, birds are the only animals figured. Such work extends from dyn. xii to xvi, and influenced the early dyn. xviii.

60-66, bone rods ; 64 is a bird's bone, with natural tubercles at roots of pinions.

67, bone wedge, axe amulet ?

70-72. Astragali were common for throwing in play, like dice. 71 is loaded with copper. 72 is a large bone, ground on the sides to lie flat.

73-74. Plates of ivory, for inlay ? The lotus design might be taken as of the viiith cent. B.C., but all objects around it were of Hyksos date, and similar lotus design is found at Damagham of about 2000 B.C. as Mr. Upham Pope informs me.

CHAPTER VIII

THE POTTERY

41. The dating of the site has been considerably amplified by this year's work, bringing in further detail, based upon the ages of the palaces. The levels of different parts of the town were compared together by means of the types of pottery that recur. Where a type is found in two or more regions, it yields a datum for comparing the levels of occupation of those regions. Nearly two hundred types this year give data of relative levels.

For studying this, it seemed suitable to adopt the best dated palace region as a standard, and then compare each other region with that. As the pottery types are found higher in the palace region than elsewhere, the differences have been added to the town levels to render them equivalent to palace levels.

The elements of variation in this are considerable ; (1) because the fashion of each type lasted on for a few generations ; (2) because the survival of each pot varies for one or two generations ; (3) because there were local irregularities of ground level within a region. Thus there is a mean variation in the results of about 50 inches : this is reduced by an increased number of examples, according to the square root of frequency ; consequently where there are sixteen examples the error of the mean will be only one quarter of the error of a single example.

42. The longer series of comparisons, such as between A and M, or O and M, are therefore accurate to about one foot of level. In this way the direct adjustment of A to M is 316, or by intermediate links in other regions it is + 280, 293 or 330, mean 305. Practically, therefore, it was adopted as $A + 300 = M$. Similarly, the regions B, F, G, H were so nearly like A that they were taken as the same, that is to say that nearly all the southern side above the wady was all on one level. Other regions were rated as $I + 360$, $J + 240$, $K + 70$, $L + 60$, North + 30, $O + 10$, $P + 50$, $Q + 40$, to bring them into adjustment to palace levels.

To render the levels of all objects comparable, it is now needful to apply these numbers to raise the local levels to the palace scale. Such addition is here stated as the result with the sign =, so that where $735 = 1035$ is the statement, that stands for the local level, and its equivalent in palace levels, for comparison with other regions.

Having thus rendered all levels comparable, we can use the = levels with the dates of scarabs. For this there are scarab 9 of Shesha, 16 of Neferhetep, 64, 77 of Amenhetep III, 92 of Sekho-ne-ra, 106 of Oamu. Making a graph of these, it appears that there has been a rise of level of 20 inches per century in the town deposits, while the average variation from a uniform rise is 25 ins. The relative dating is left here in terms of palace levels, but the dynastic reckoning must depend on whether the foundation or the floor levels of the palaces are taken as the datum. However, an approximation to the results, and the date given by *all* the Egyptian records, is as follows :

Adjusted town levels.	Dynasty.	Date.
970 inches	xii	2584 B.C.
990 ,,	xv	2371 ,,
1050 ,,	xvi	2111 ,,
1125 ,,	xviii	1573 ,,

43. Now that we can see the relative order of the various types, it is possible to get some clear definitions of their dynastic position.

In our 1931 results, the division of the Hyksos pottery into two styles was supposed to indicate the change from the xvth to xvth dynasty. We now see that the range is much longer, and that the dividing line is that between the xiith and xvth dynasties. The entry of xv on the drawings should now be xii in the previous volumes, *Ancient Gaza* I and II.

In type 6, the bowls with in-turned edges are of dyn. vii to xi.

In 10, the black with red lines (Cypriote) begins in vii and dies out in dyn. xv.

18 J, the vertical sides on the bowl began in vii-xi, and were made higher in dyn. xii, but do not extend much into the Hyksos age.

19, the Cypriote bowls begin in thin brown ware, 19 N, with stirrup handles, before dyn. xii, with a pressed-in base ; the deep base ogee form, 19 D, E, is the latest, running into dyn. xviii. The fine "Anatolian" painting (G. II, xxvii), in red and black almost vanishes after dyn. xii, while the coarse Cyprus imitation begins in mid xii. This is a very close test of age ; for instance, K, L region, has only Anatolian in the rooms of vii and xii, while the coarse imitation is above that.

23 K, the fine carinate bowls begin in xii and end in dyn. xv.

28, the two-handled craters are of dyn. vii-xi.

31 V, the wide cylinder jars are of dyn. vii-xi, some varieties lasting into xii, but not beyond.

38, the hip handles began in dyn. xii, are usual in xv, and last until xviii.

38, the ring bases are of dyn. vii-xi.

38, the large craters with painted shoulders (from the north) are of dyn. xii-xv.

43, the large jars without handle are of dyn. vii-xi, and some last into xii, but not beyond.

51 G, the spindle form, tapering equally up and down, is of dyn. xii and ends in xv.

60 H, K, M, the pointed base with button knob below, began as early as vii, and continued till the Hyksos, passing into a smooth form in dyn. xviii.

64, spouts are of dyns. xvi and xviii.

67 Z, strainers begin before dyn. xii and last into xv.

74 O, variations begin in dyn. xii, and are mostly of xv, few last into xvi.

91 A² is from dyn. xii to xvi.

44. PAINTED POTTERY. Fragments are placed vertical, and in order of level.

XLI. 1. This style has not been found here before, and is like the very coarse jar 81. It is considered to be a Cappadocian pattern.

3. This dotted style may be connected with 1. The period of dyn. xii begins here.

4 is of local painting, in vague washes of brown and red.

7. The two trees are a fresh type. Pass here to period of dyn. xv.

10, 11, from one vase ; no other pieces could be found, though the digger was specially encouraged.

13. The upright fish is peculiar.

14. The flying bird may be influenced by the Egyptian sign.

16. Here the bird and tree are with the "Union Jack" pattern.

XLII. 18, ibex ?

25, probably Palestinian.

26-29, of dyn. xii.

30, 31, of dyn. xv.

32-45, of dyn. xvi, 42 is Aegean.

46. Coarse style, perhaps of dyn. xviii.

XLIII. Chocolate brown on white, 48-61. Most of these show variations from the designs already found of this class.

51, 59, are remarkable new types.

62-65. Soft buff ware with brown lines ; of the family of G. II, xl, 40, 41.

66. Upper part of female figure, on thick flat slab, trimmed by knife round the sides, narrowed below arms.

67. Plait pattern with red lines between black. By it, 68 is placed for comparison, a red and black pattern, as painted now on eggs for a feast at Jerusalem.

70. Buff pattern on olive-green pottery.

71. Spout on a Cypriote bowl, dyn. xvii.

XLIV. 75, pattern on bowl 19 Q.

76, of dyn. xii, found on base level.

77. Copied from Egyptian design of dyn. xviii, but this is of Palestinian work as the lotus is reversed. Found in a rubbish pit, undated. Copied by Mrs. Benson.

80. Arabic design, showing late use of spirals.

81. Part of a large vase, 38 Q^a type. Cappadocian ?

The sources of these various wares and designs are still untraced. We must wait until excavations in Syria, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Armenia, or Mesopotamia may bring the early civilisations to light.

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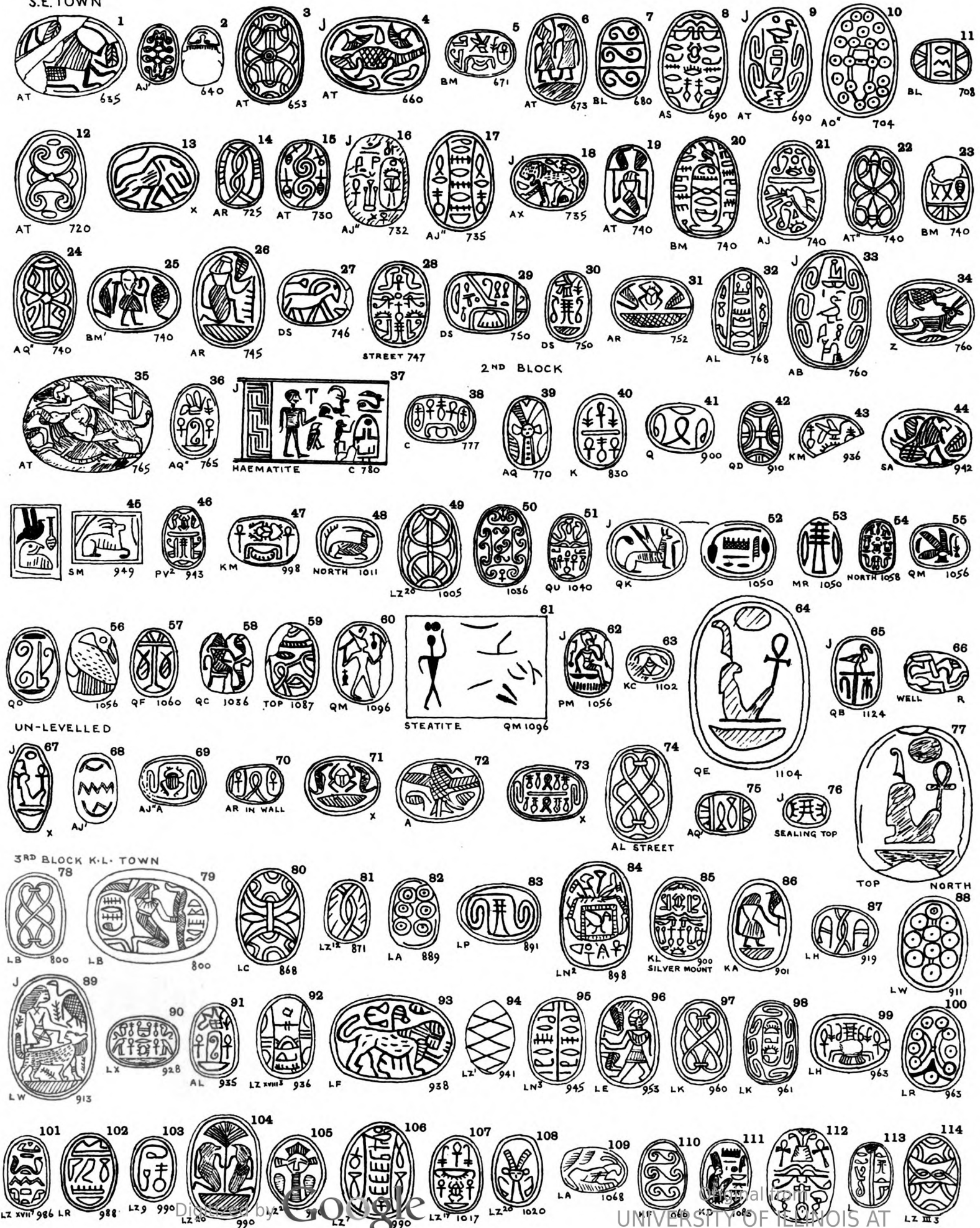
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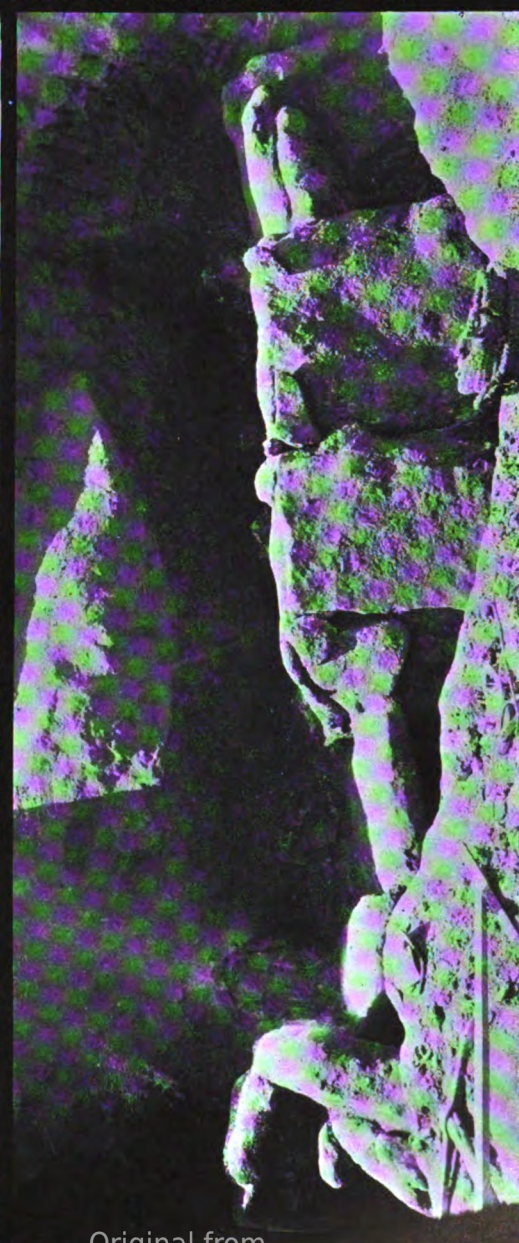


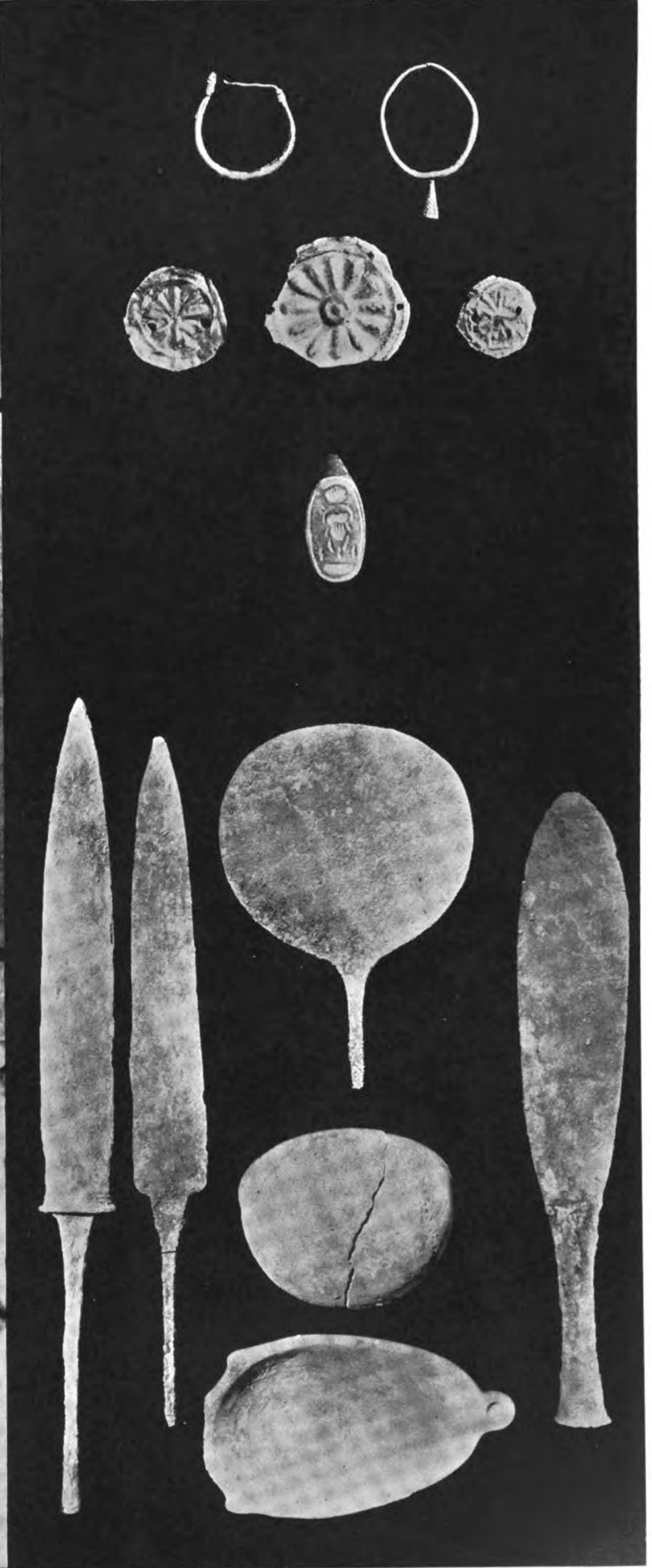
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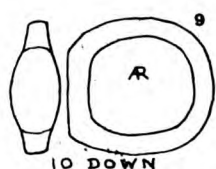
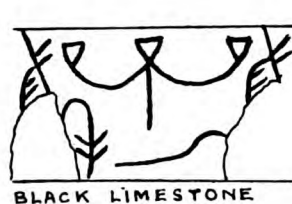
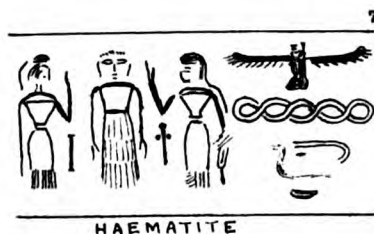
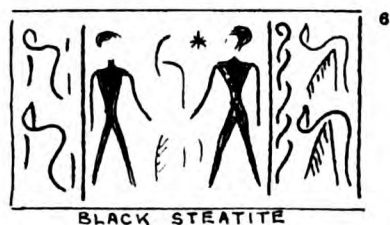
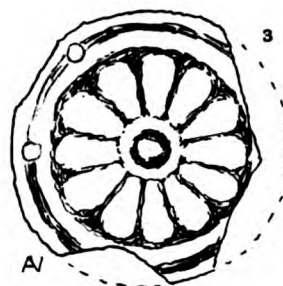
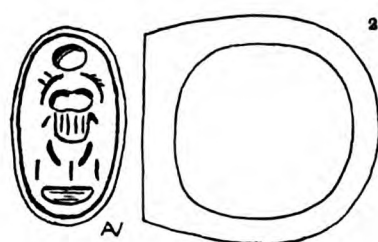






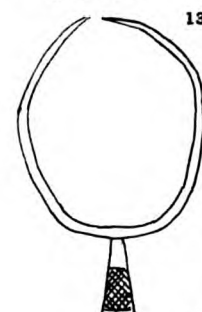
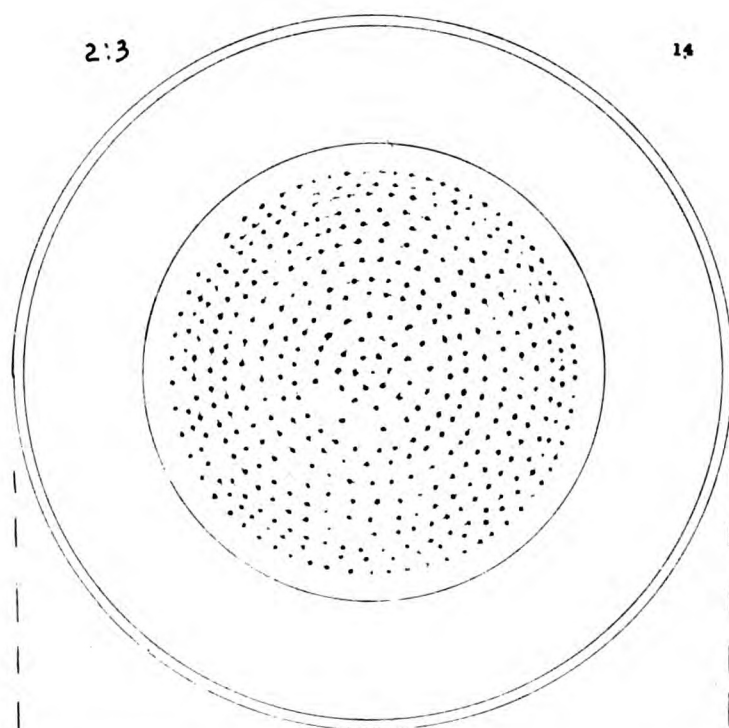
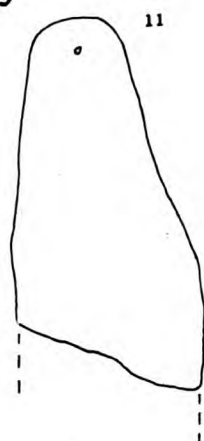






4:3 GREY BLUE GLAZE

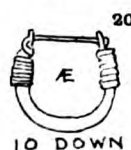
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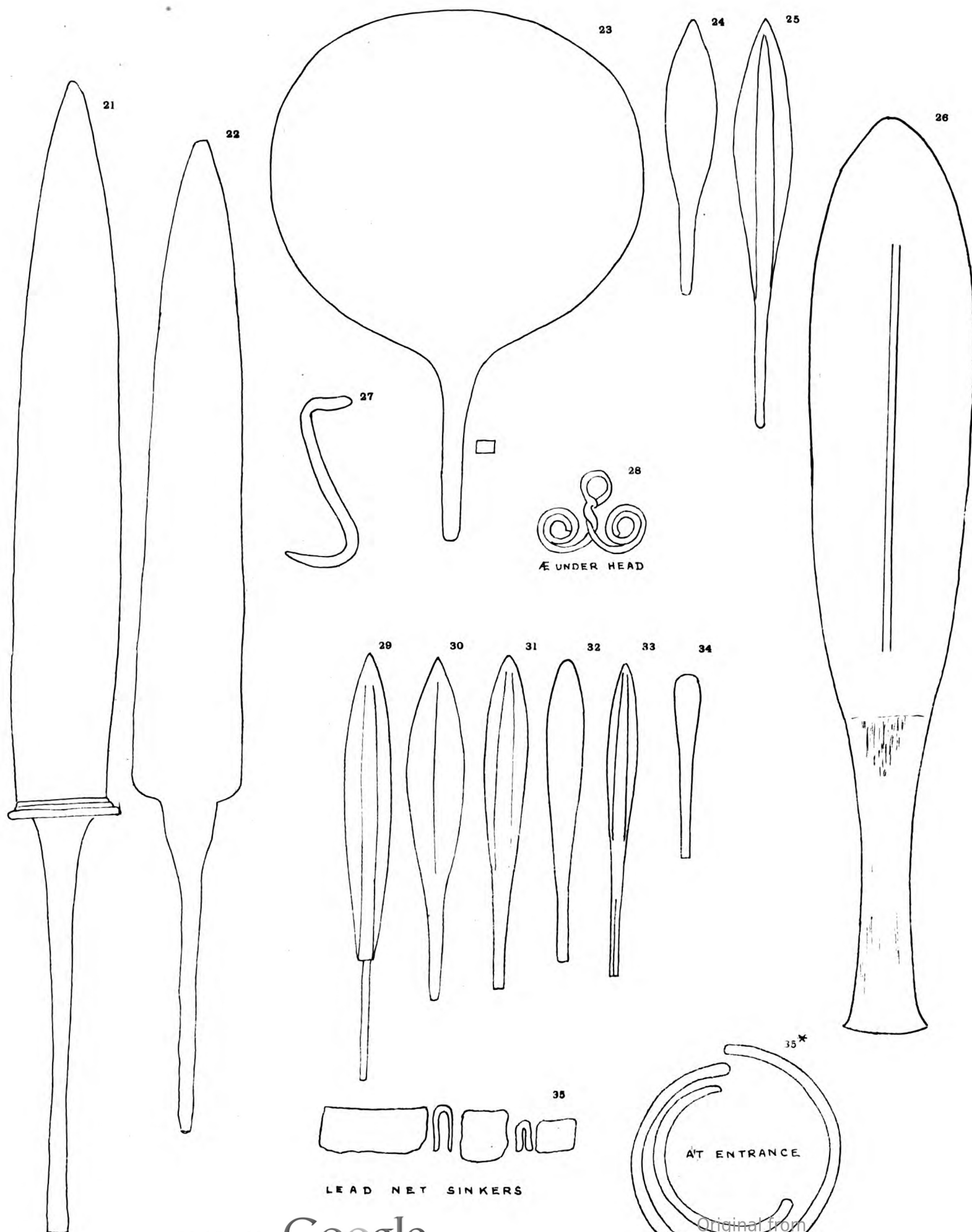


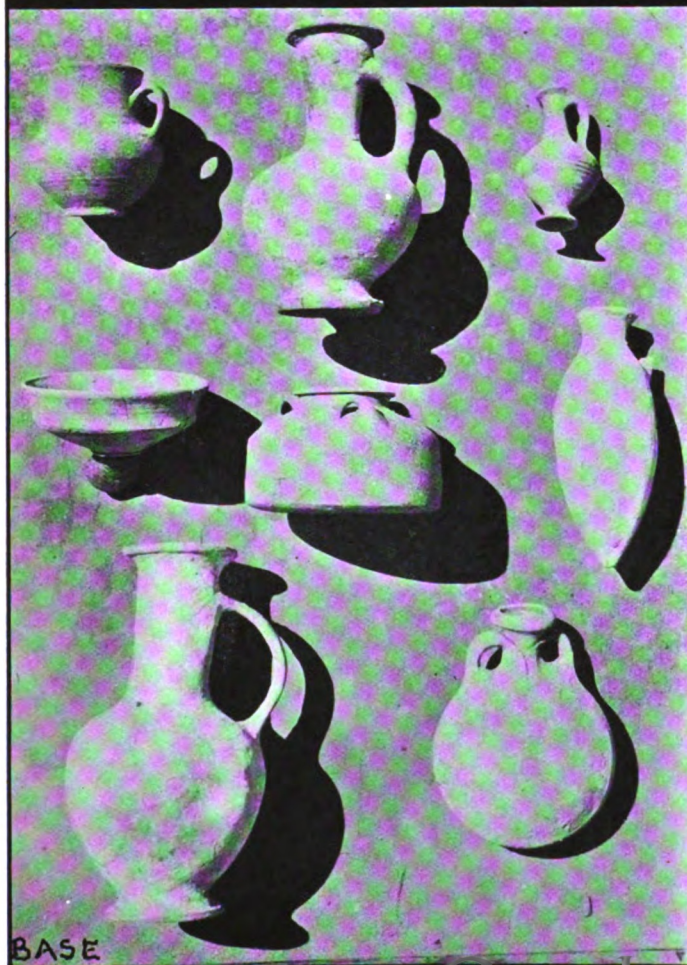
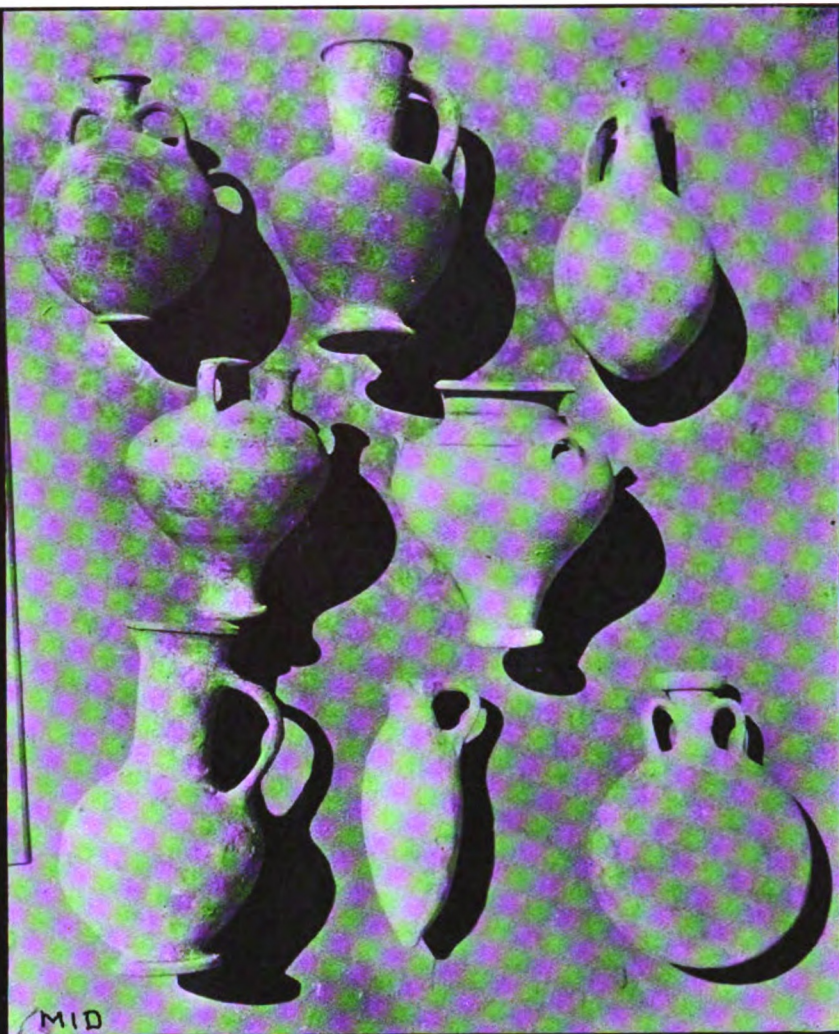
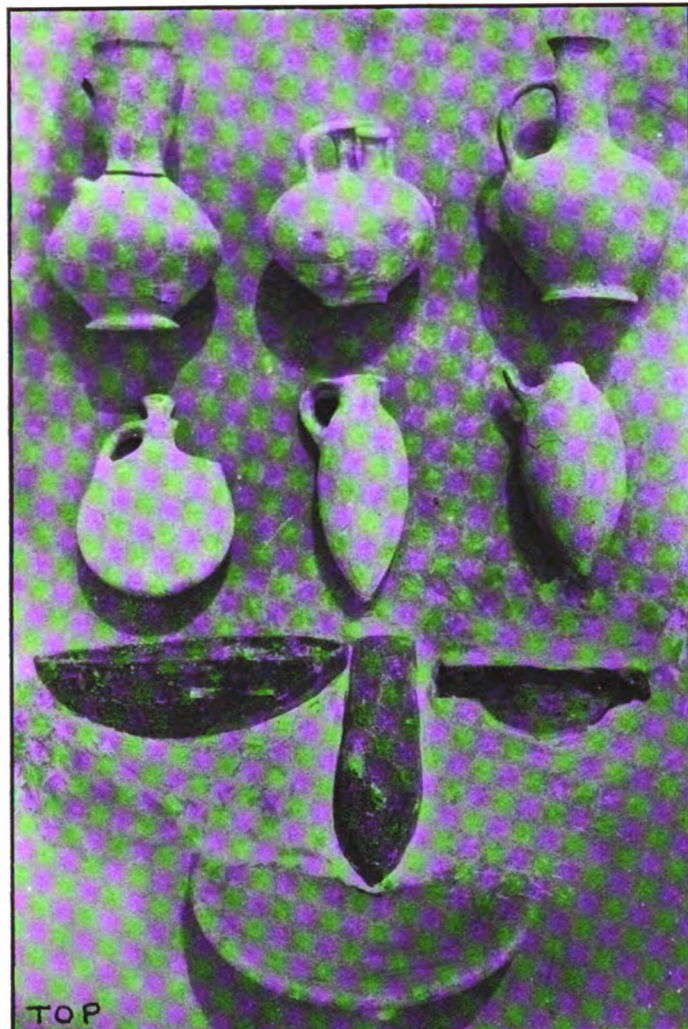
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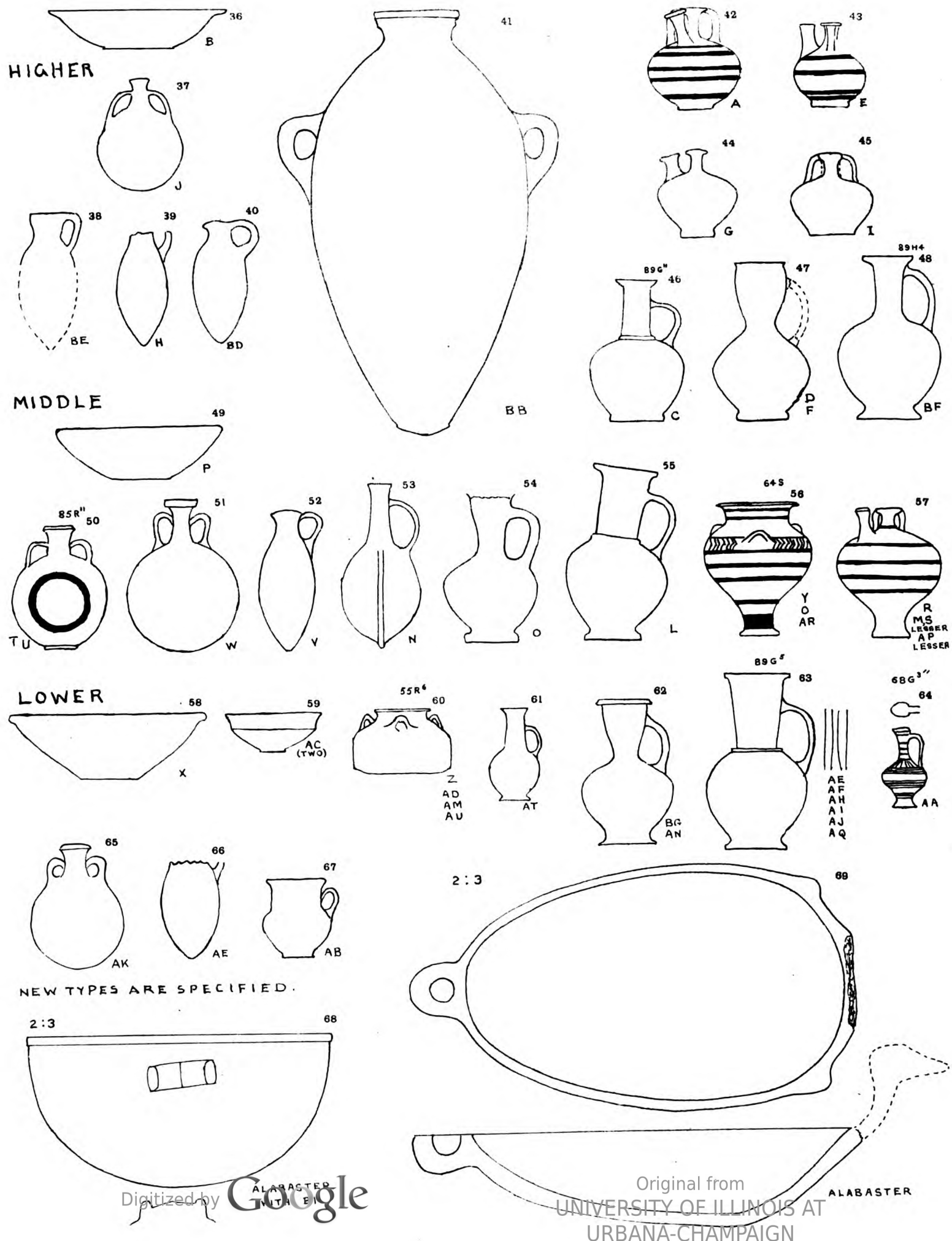
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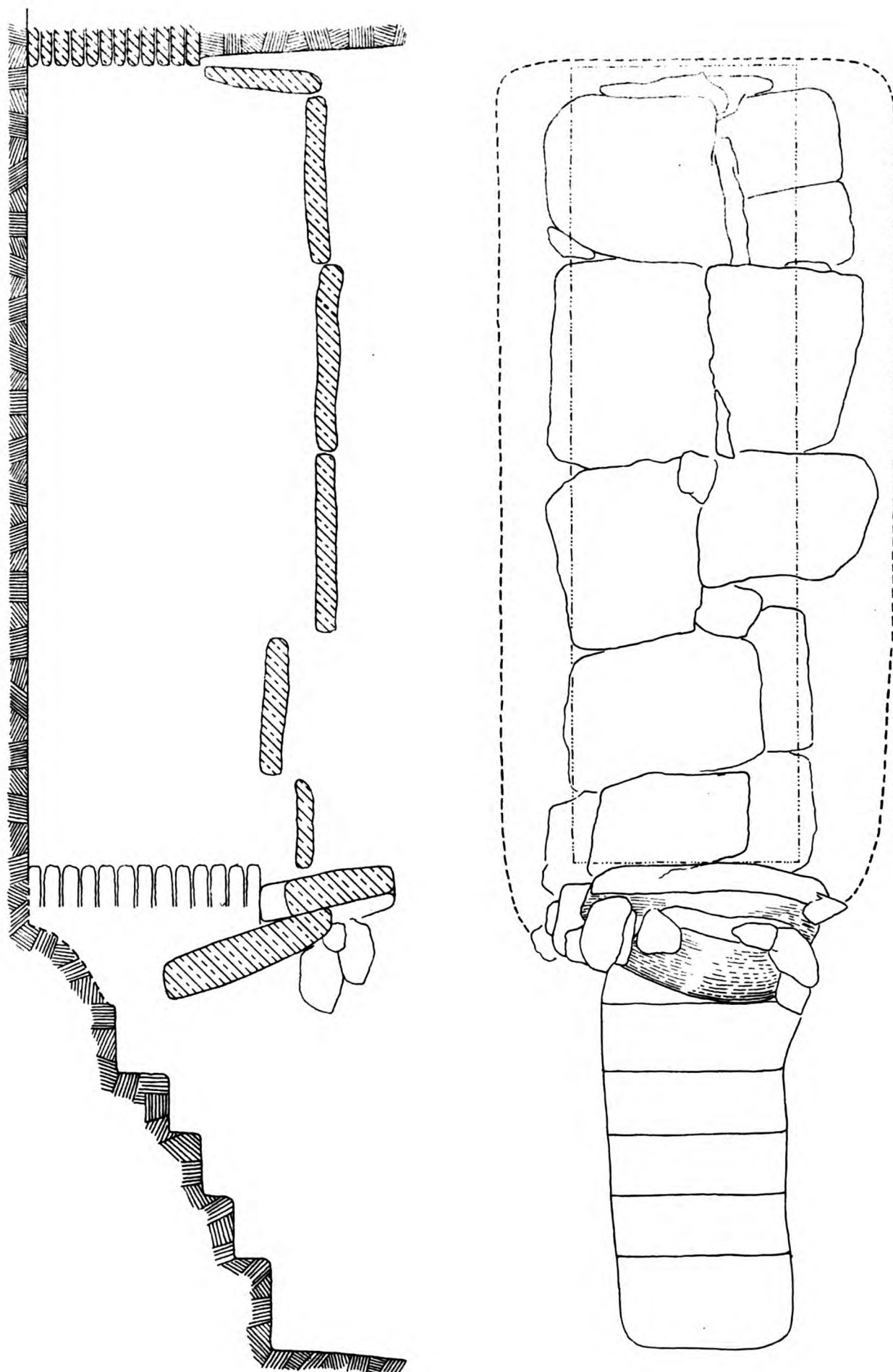
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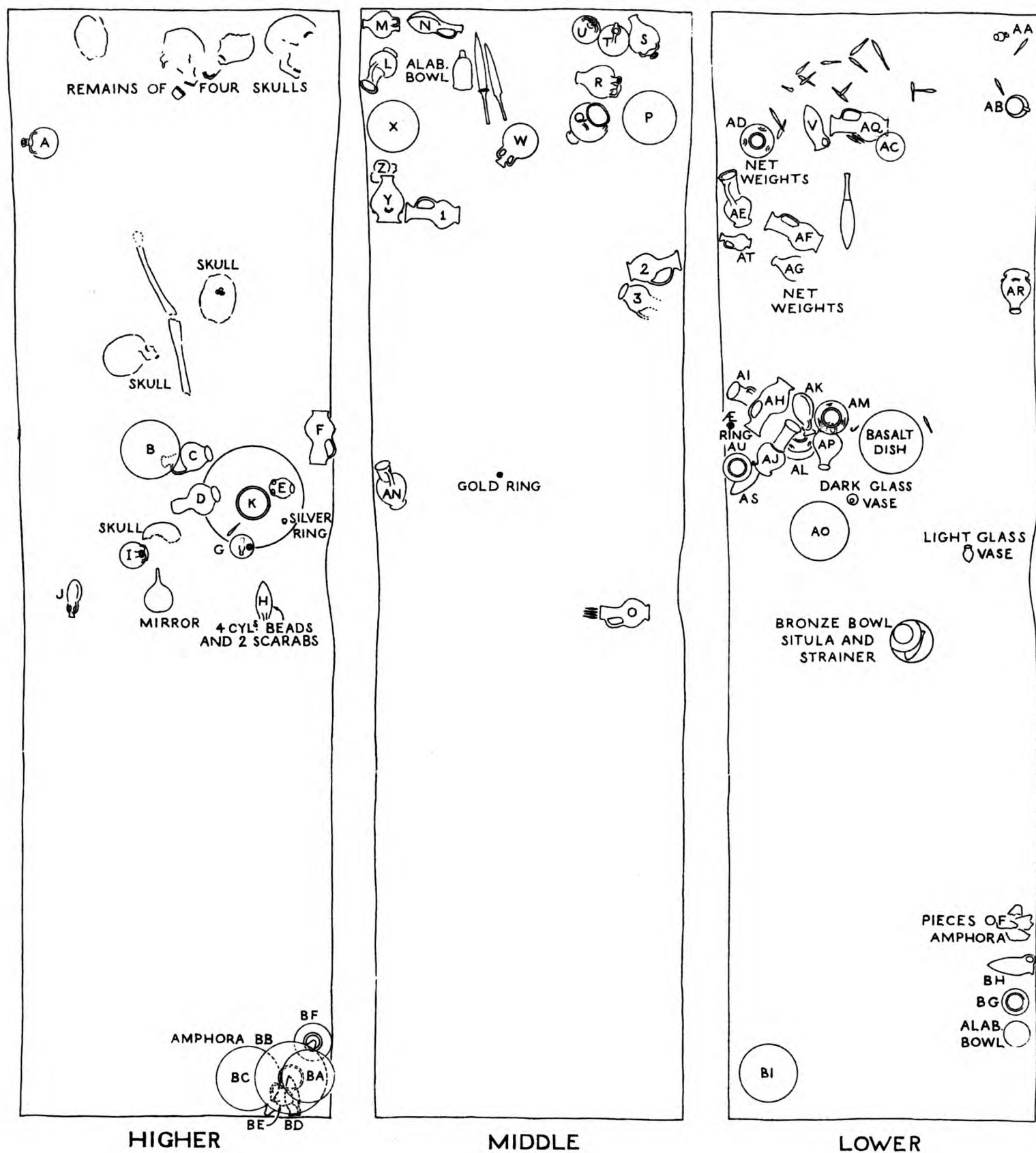


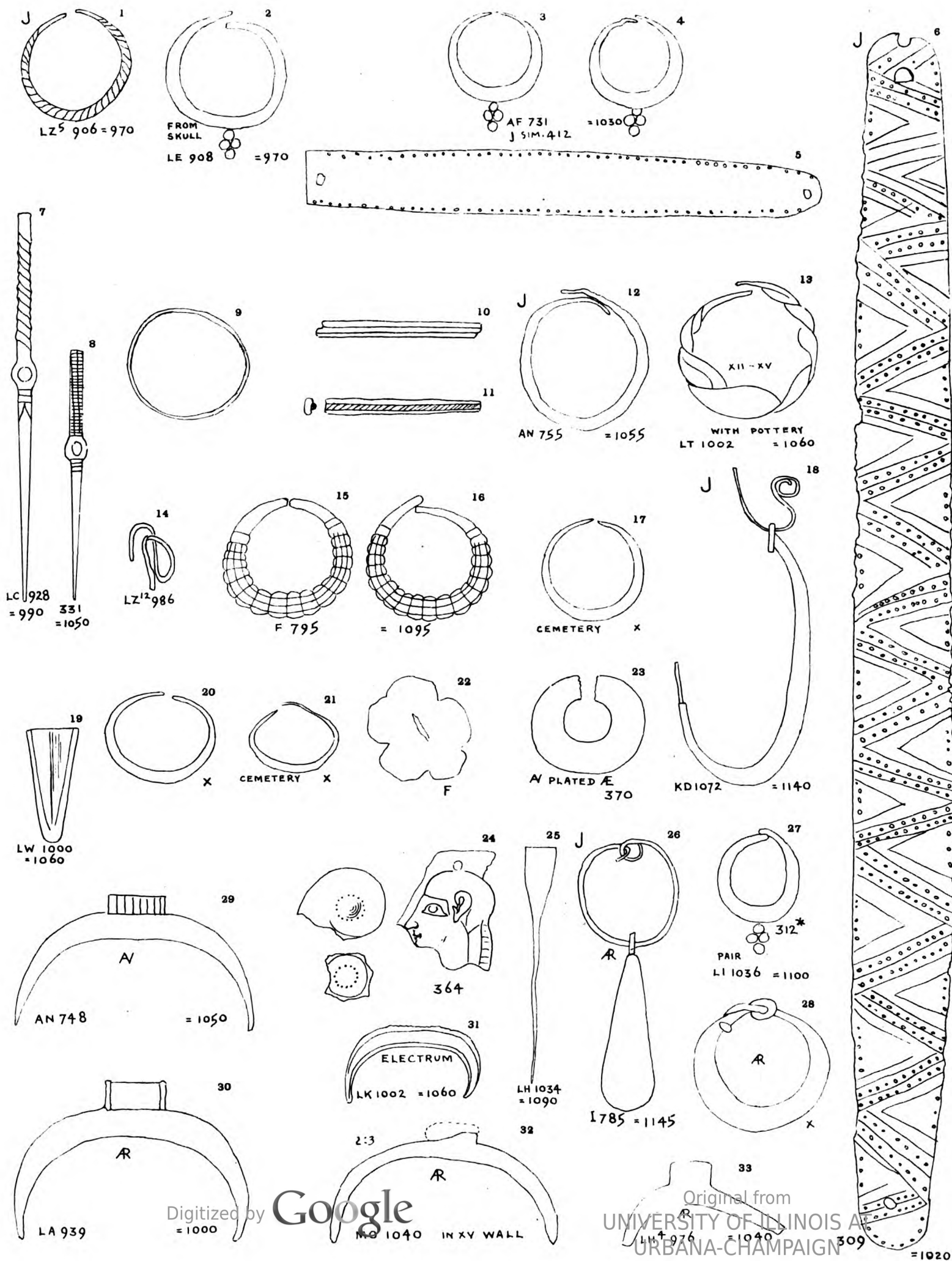


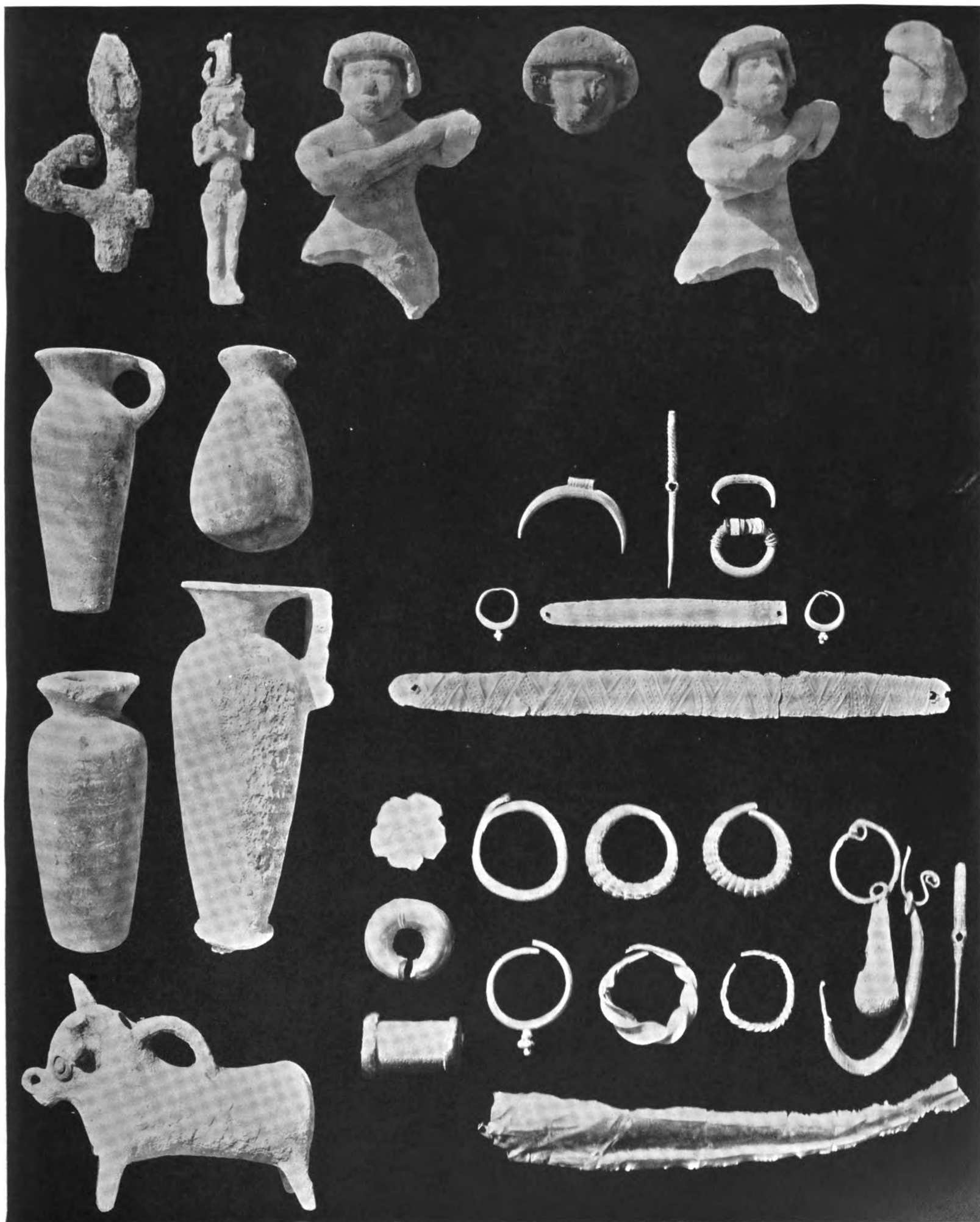


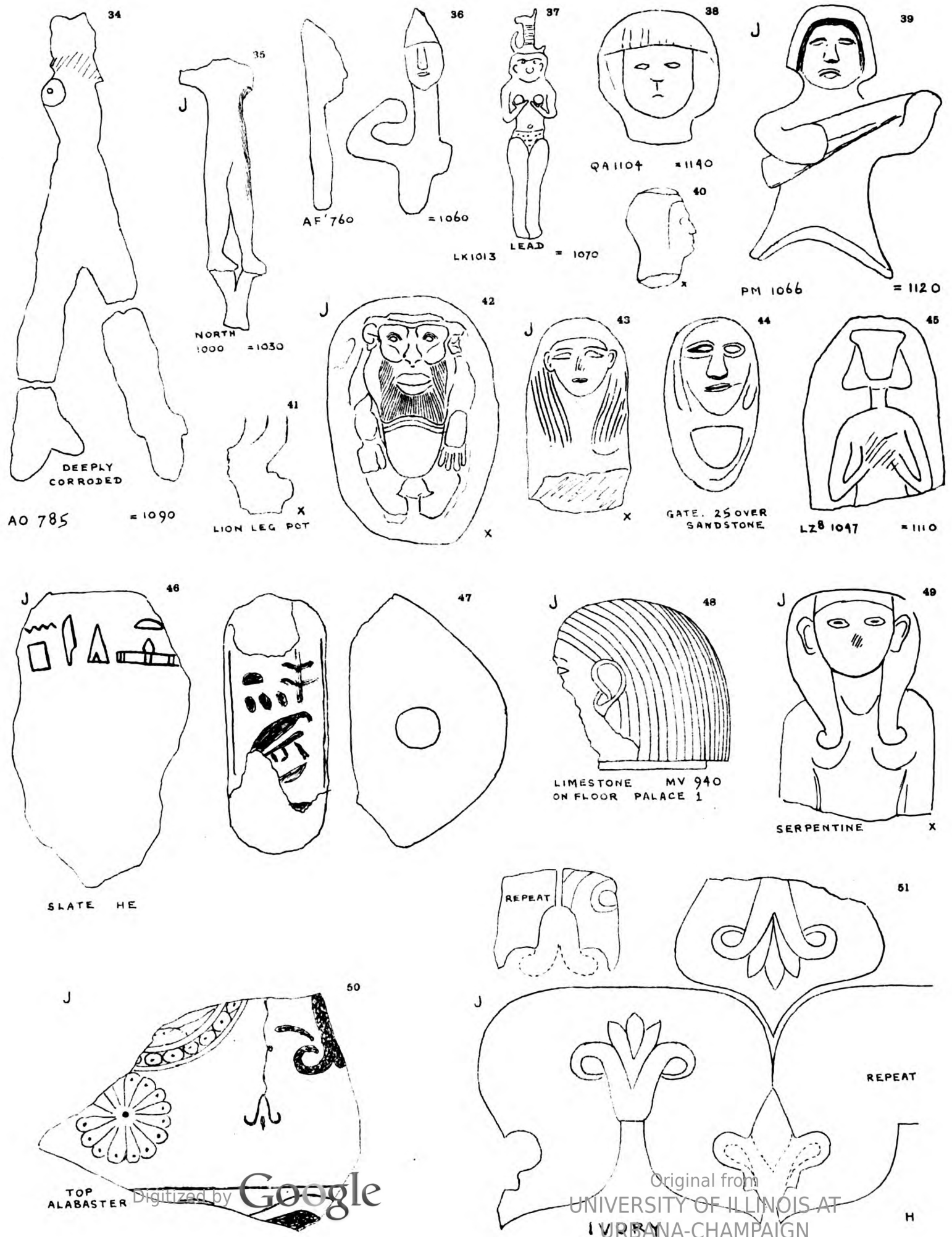


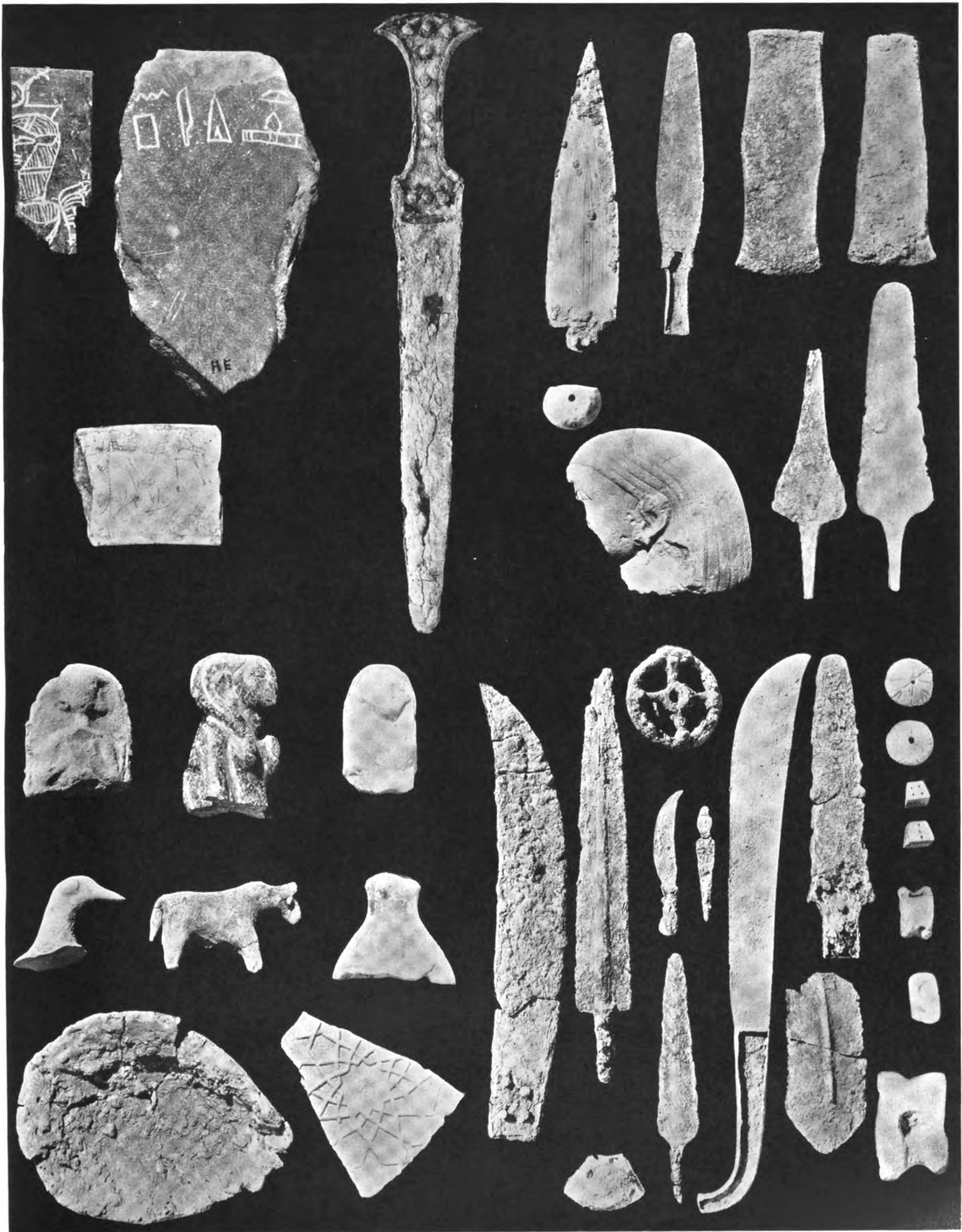


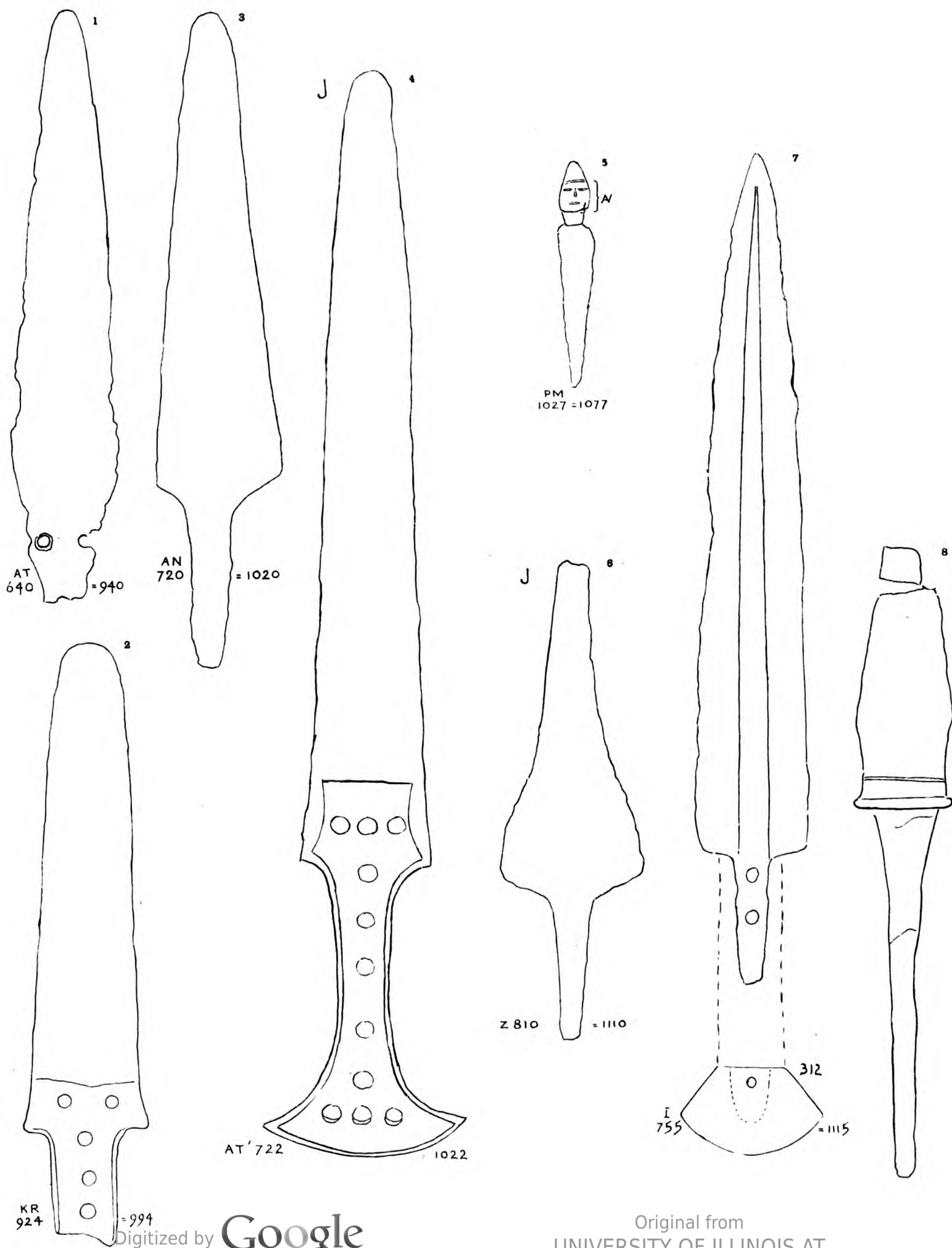


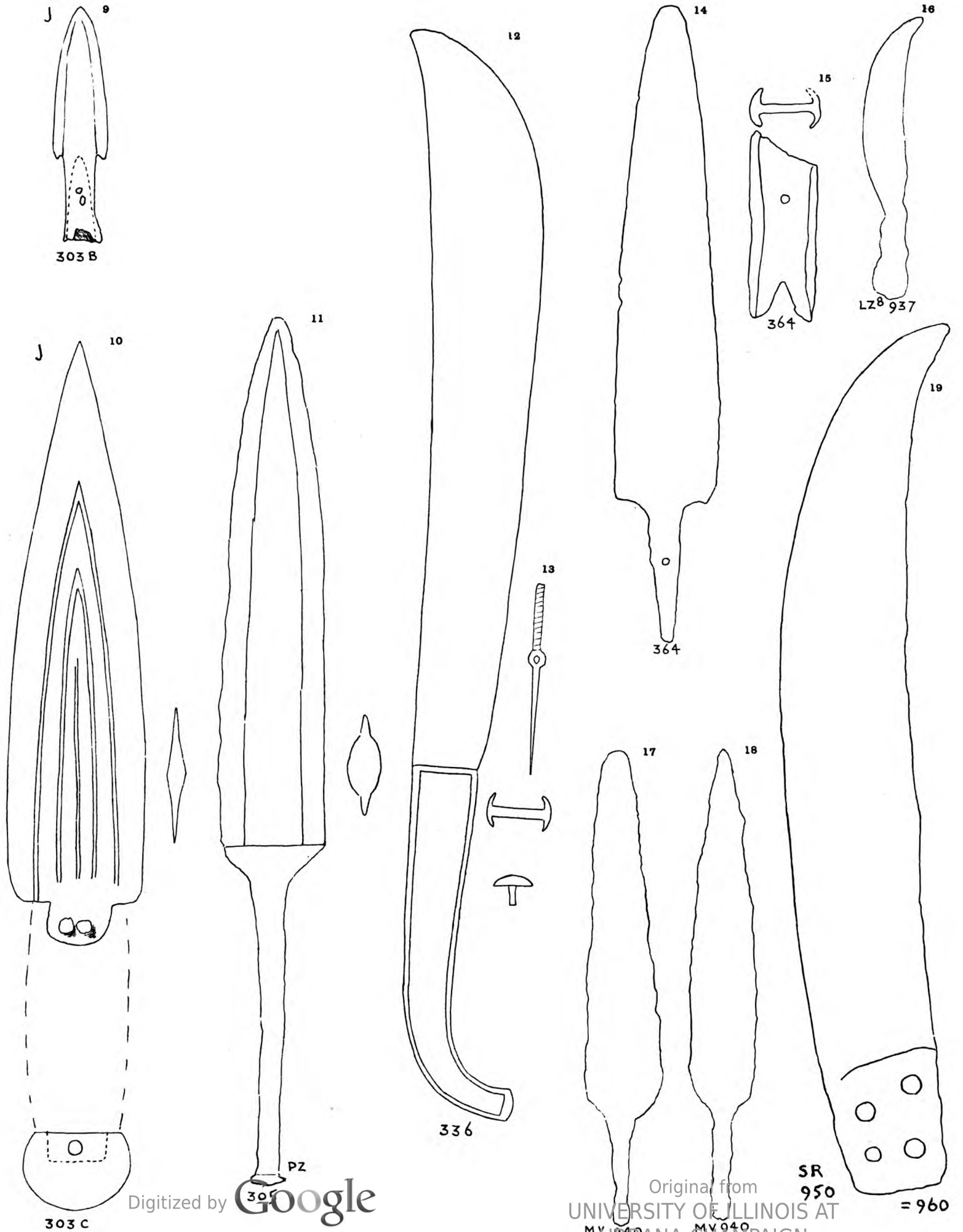


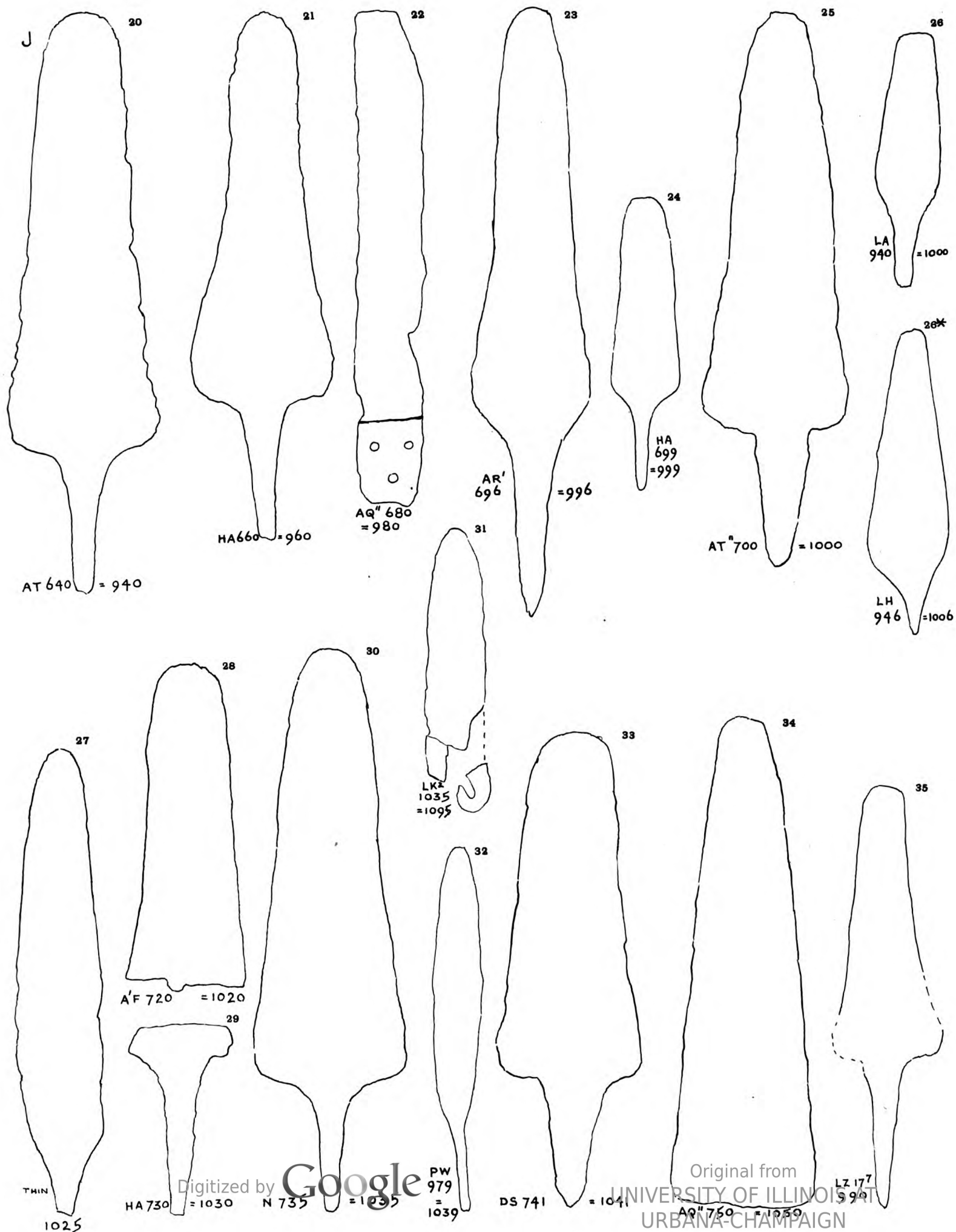


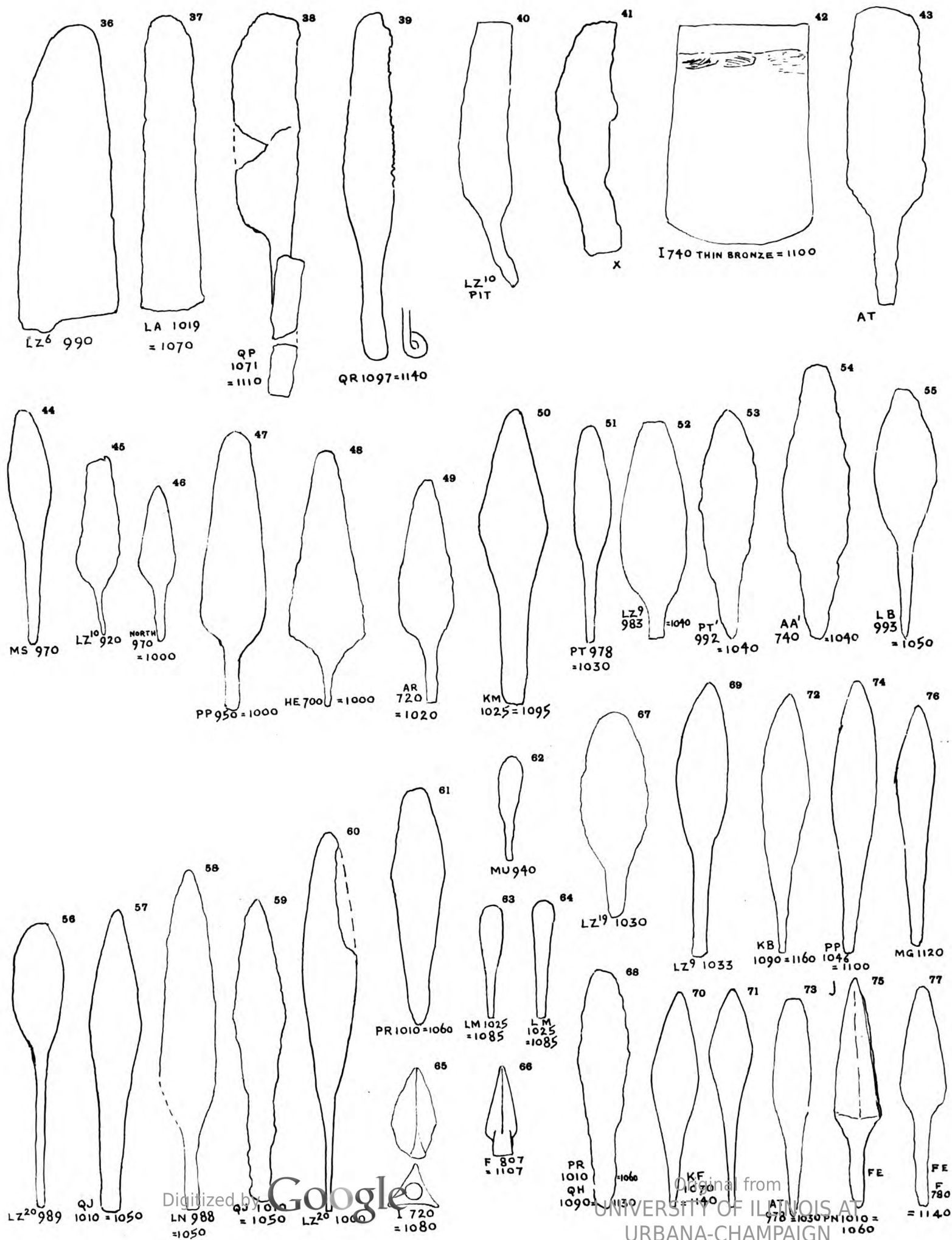


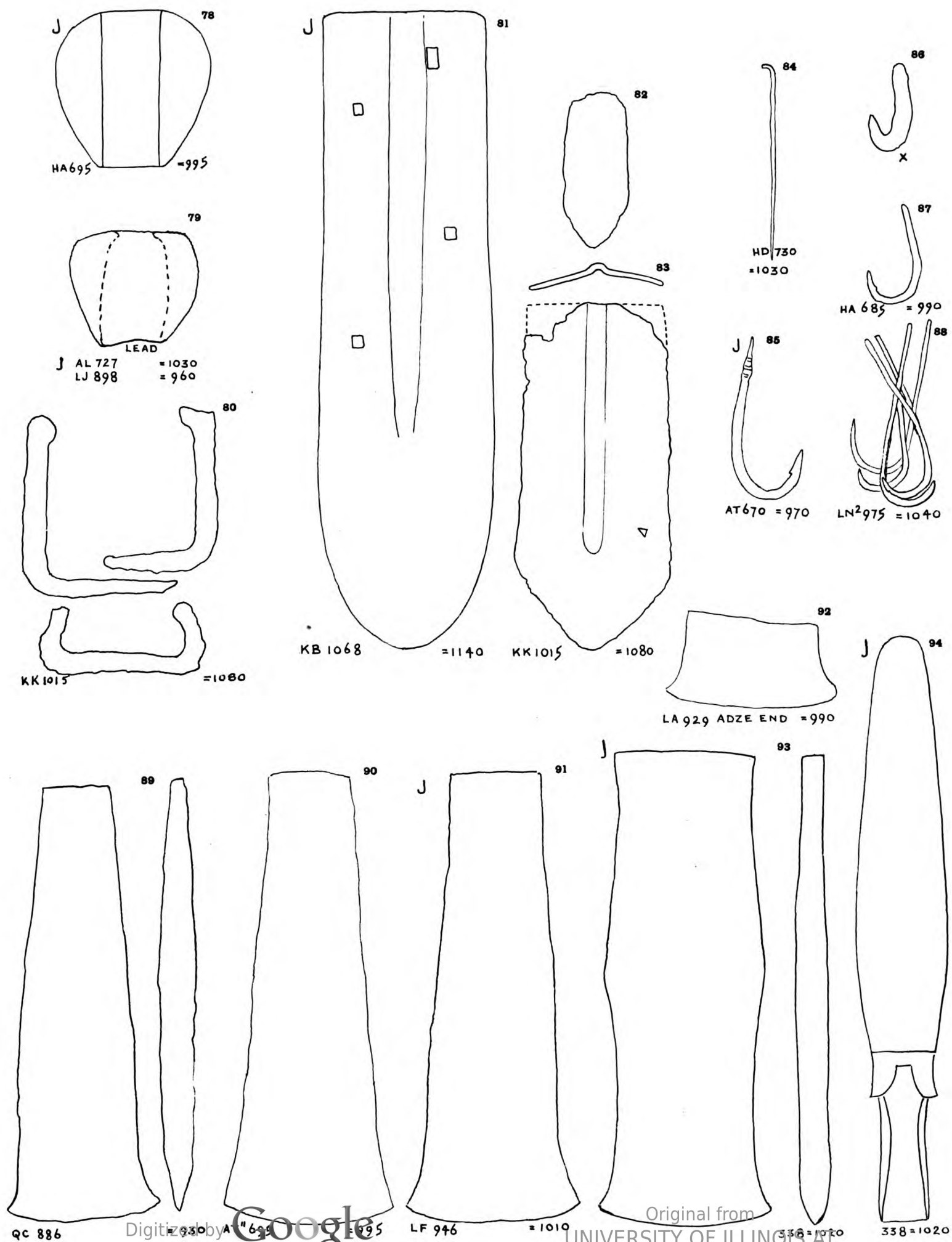


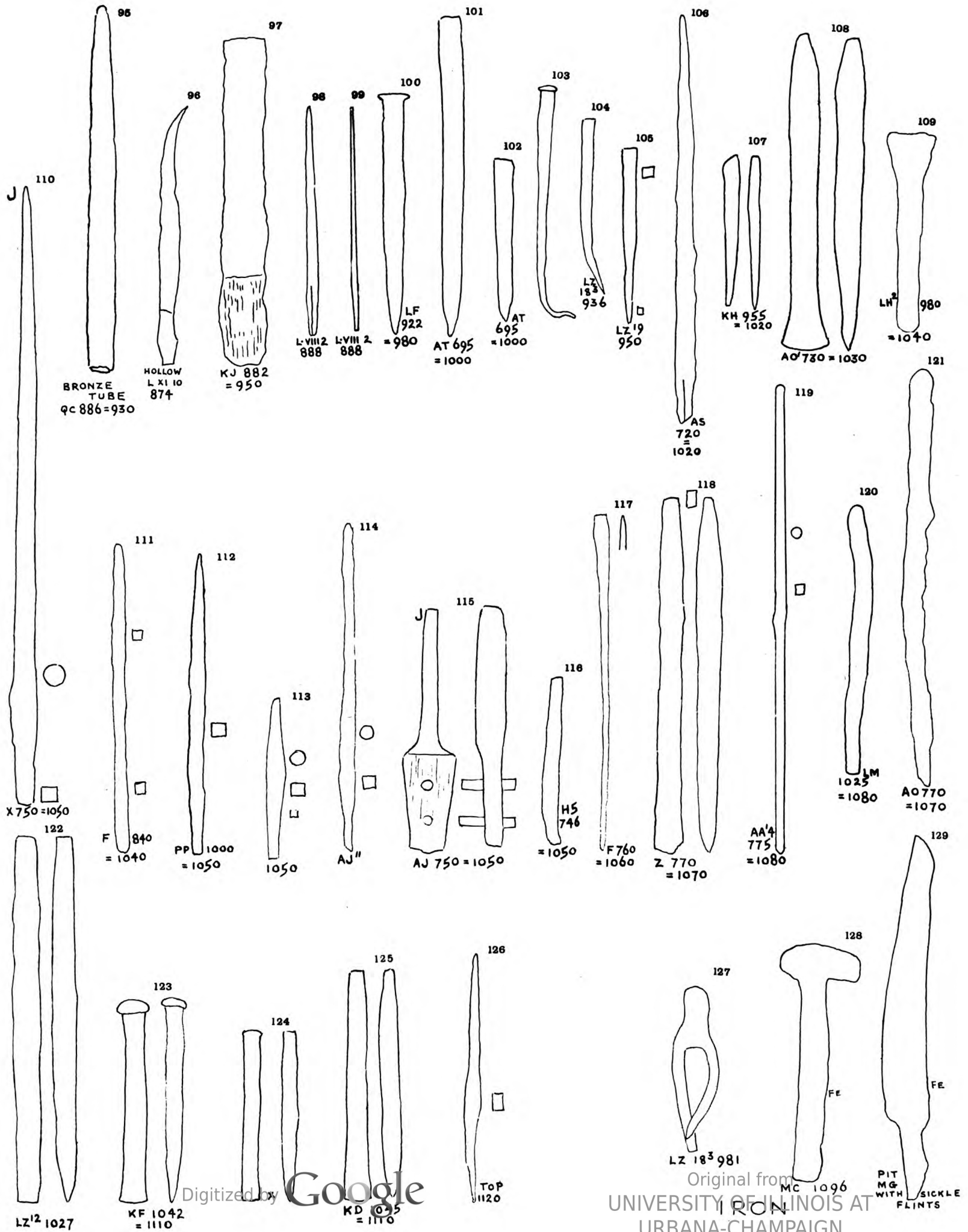


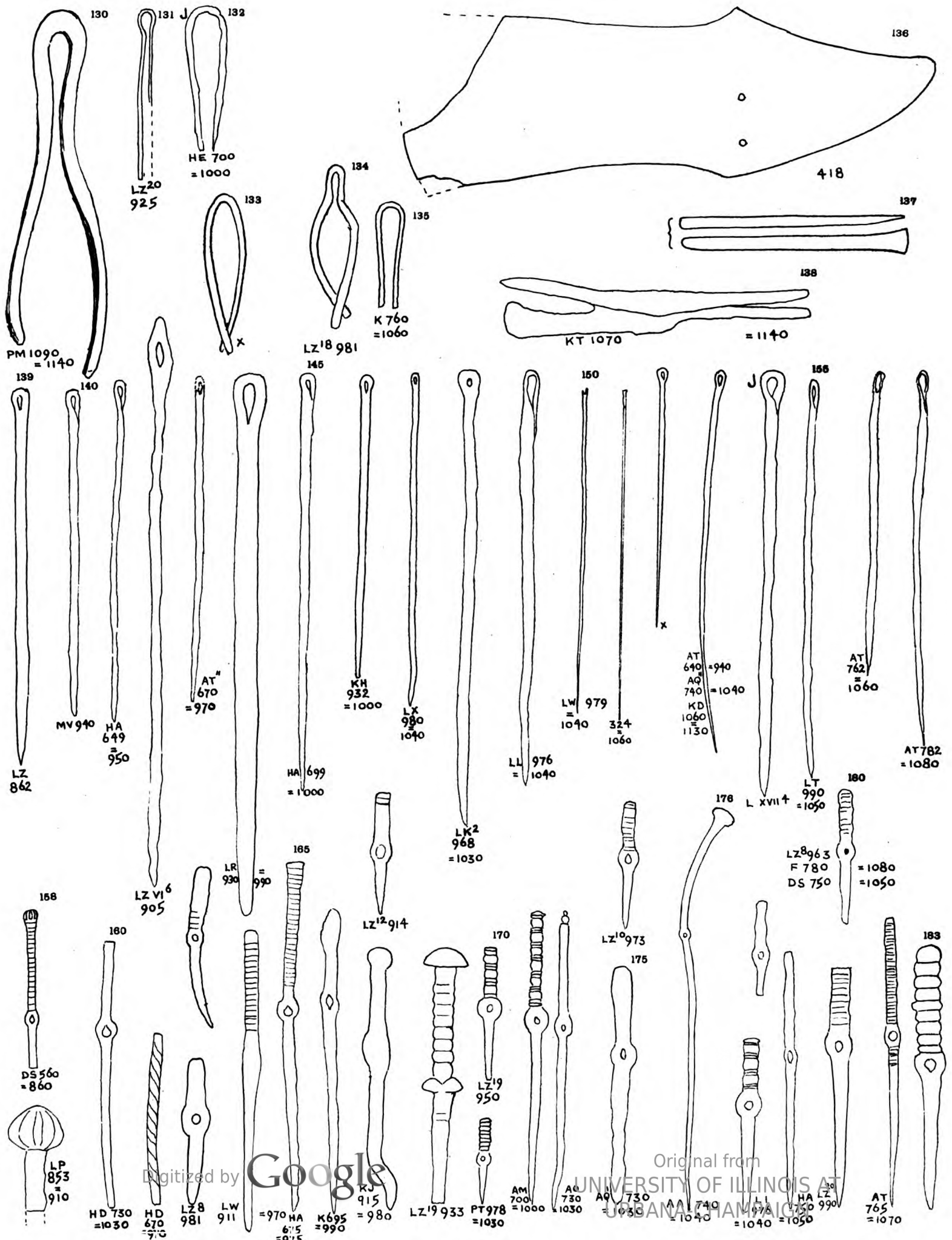


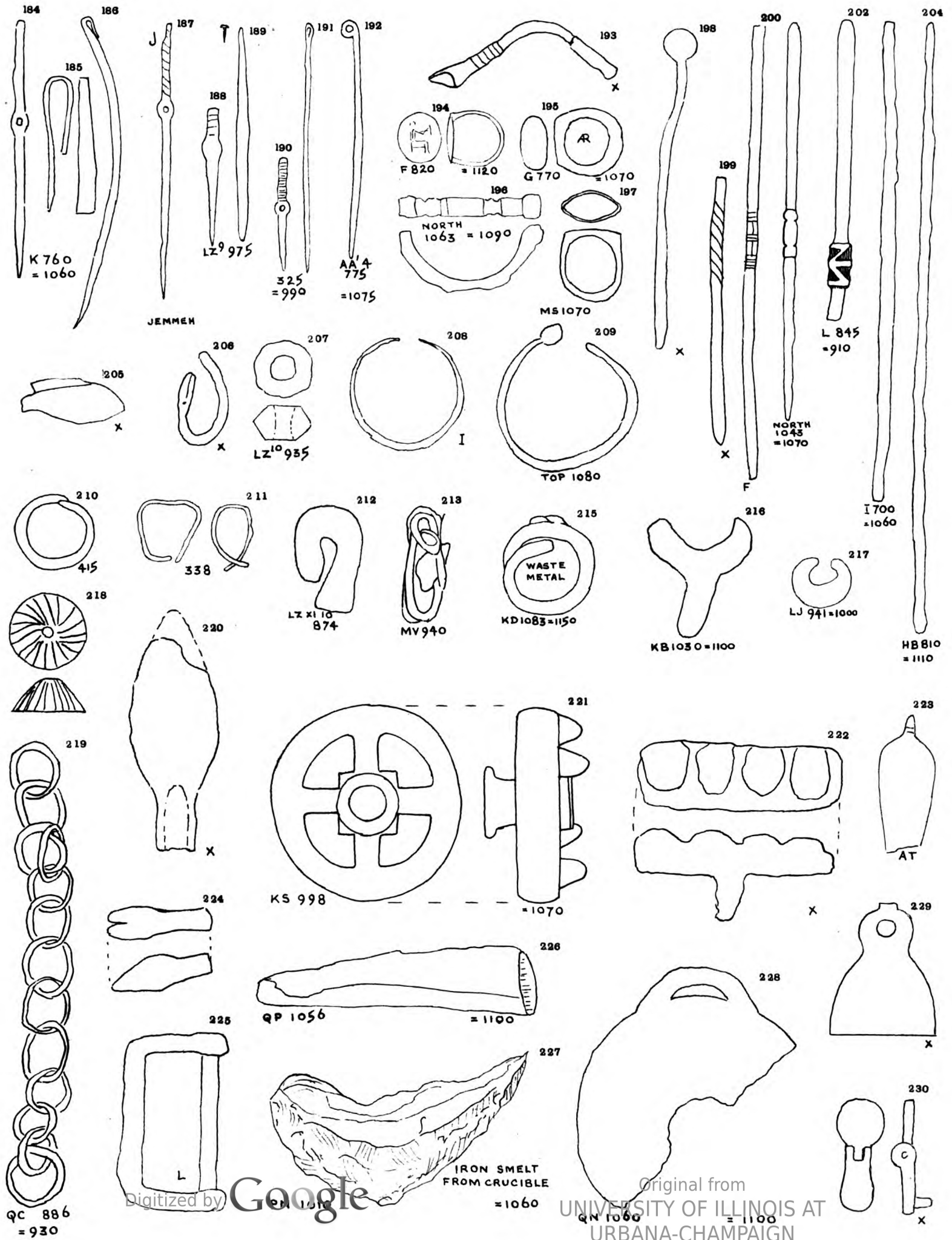


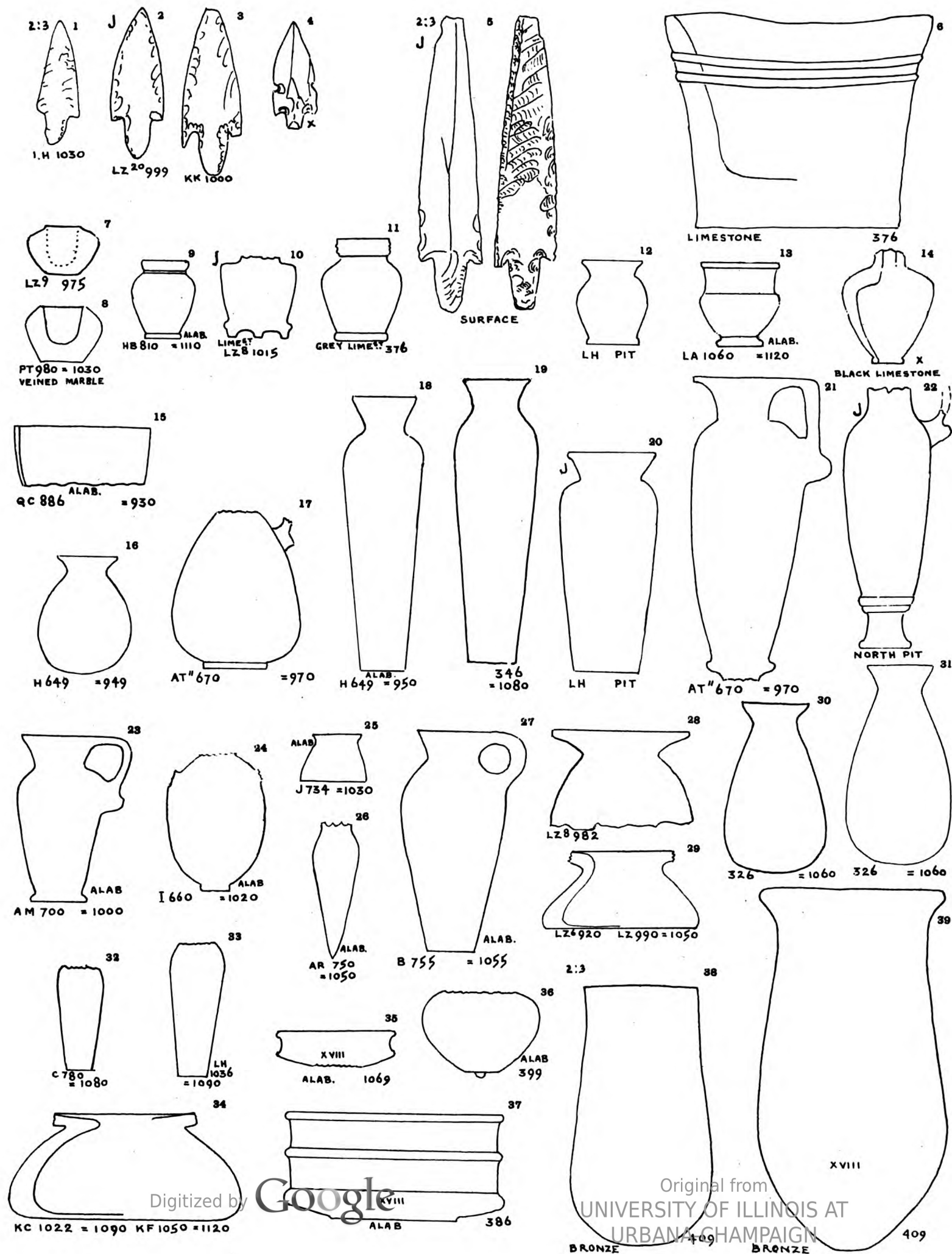


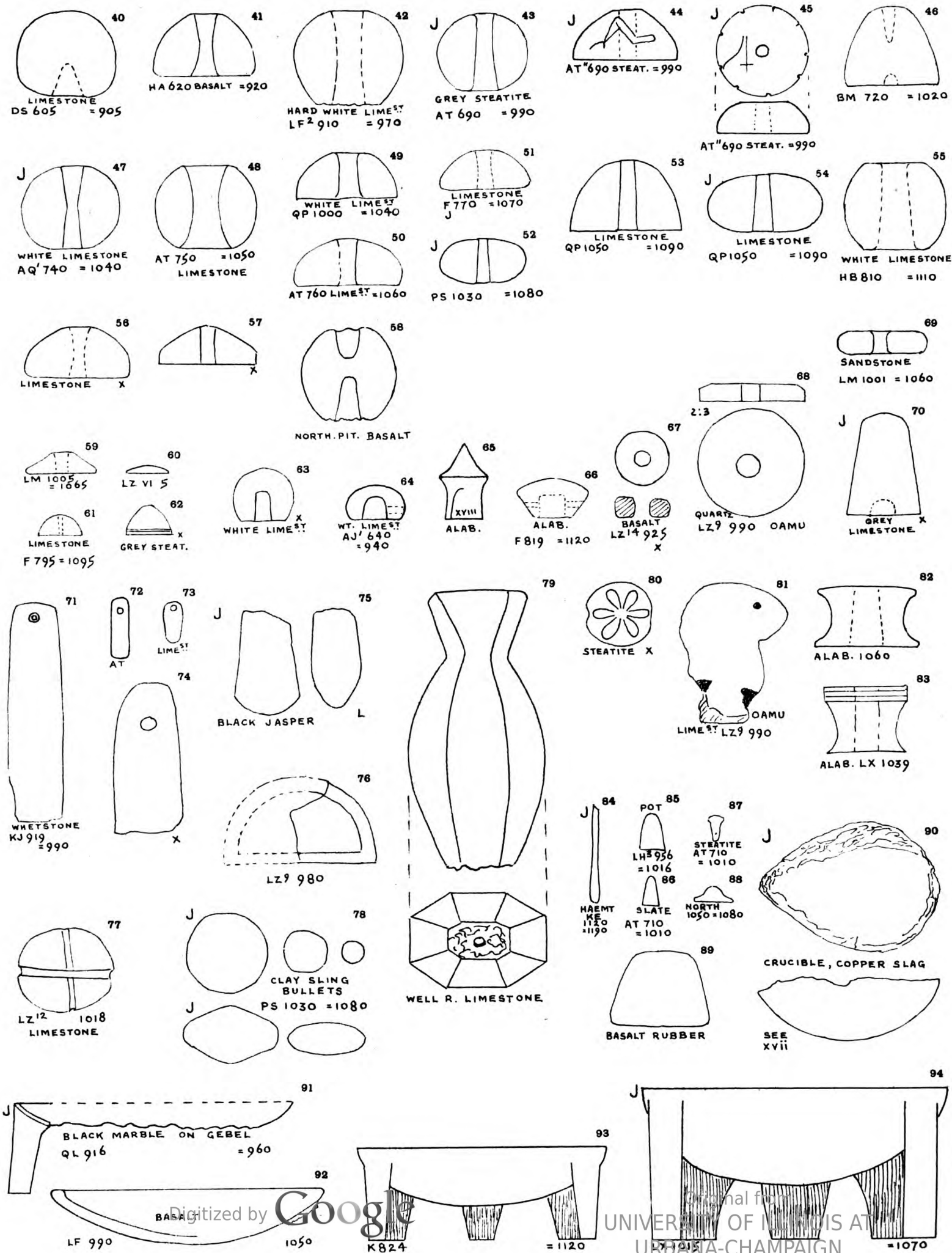


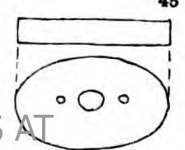
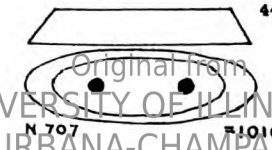
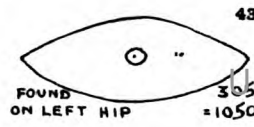
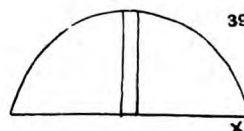
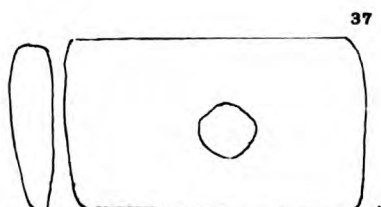
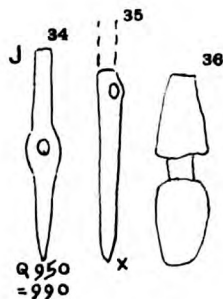
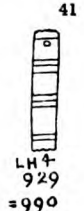
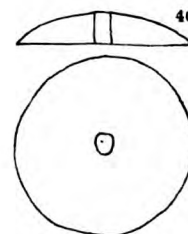
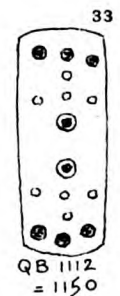
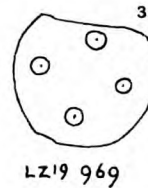
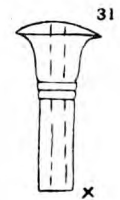
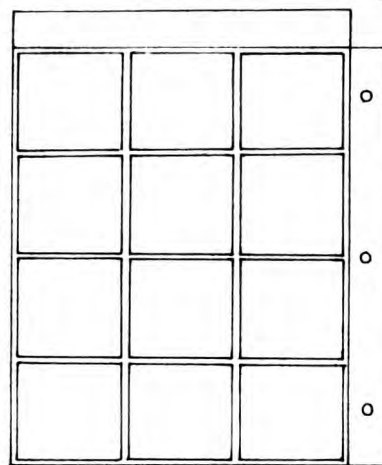
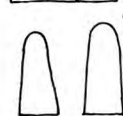
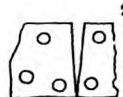
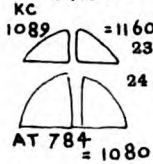
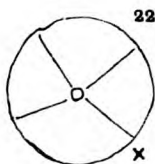
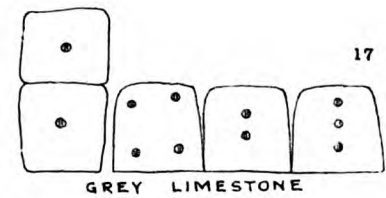
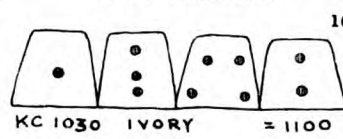
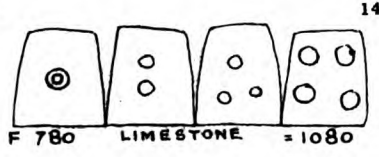
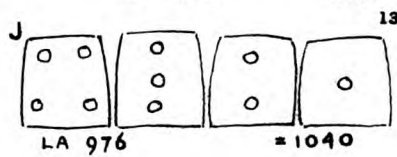
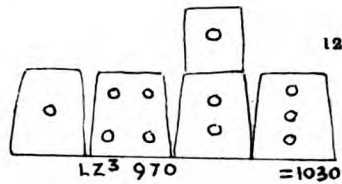
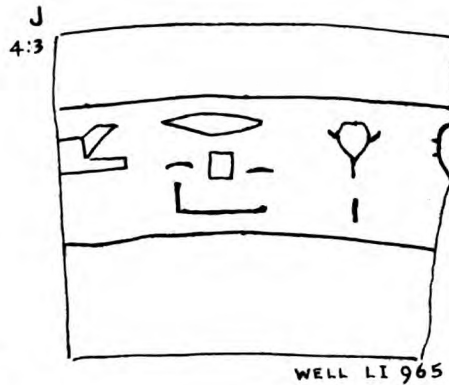
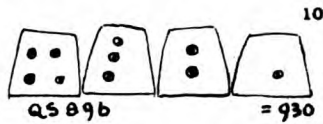
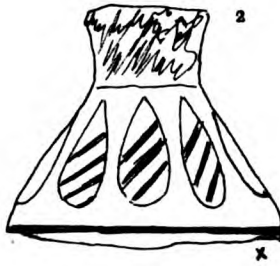
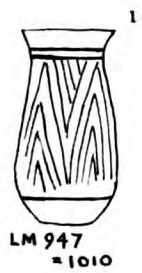


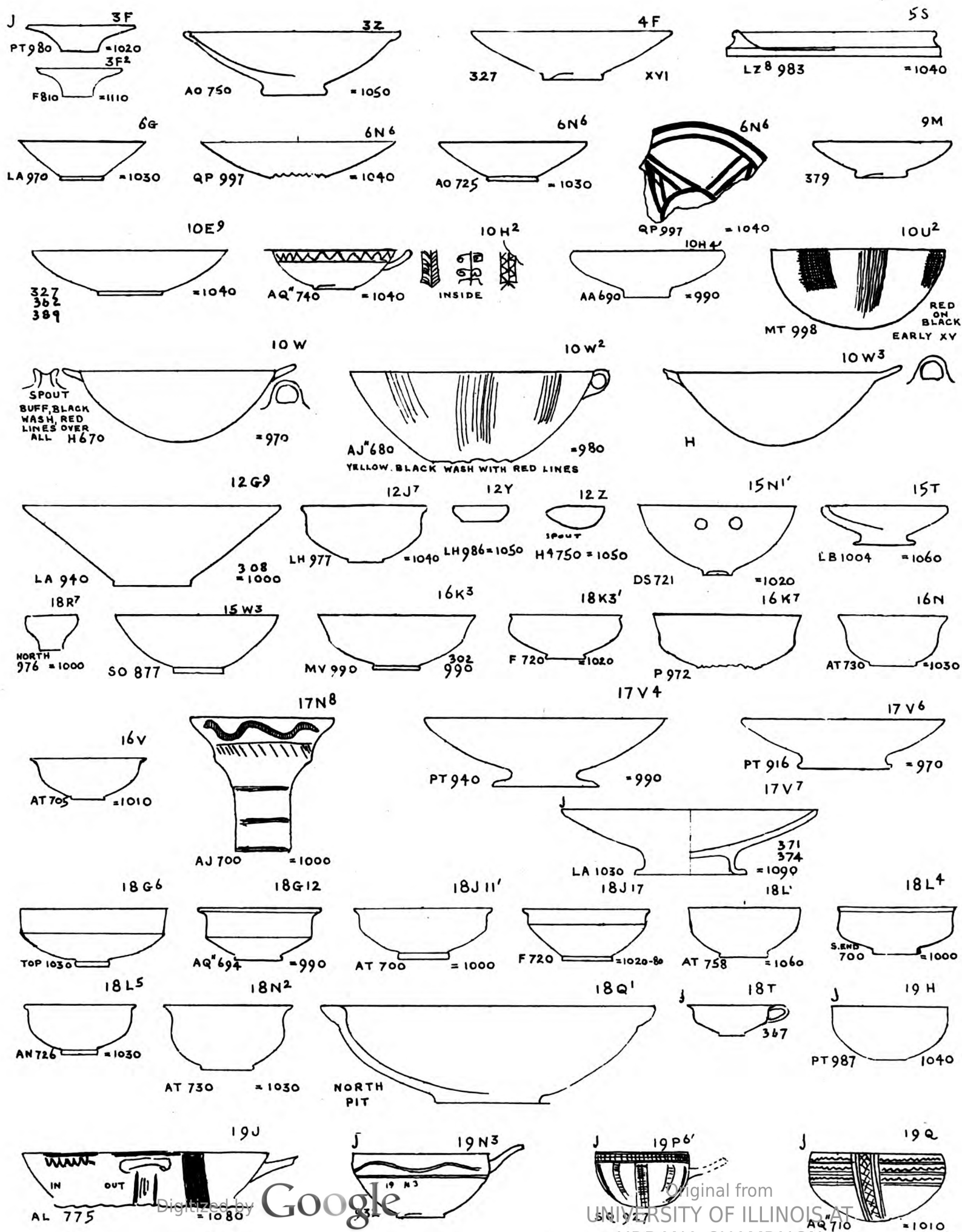


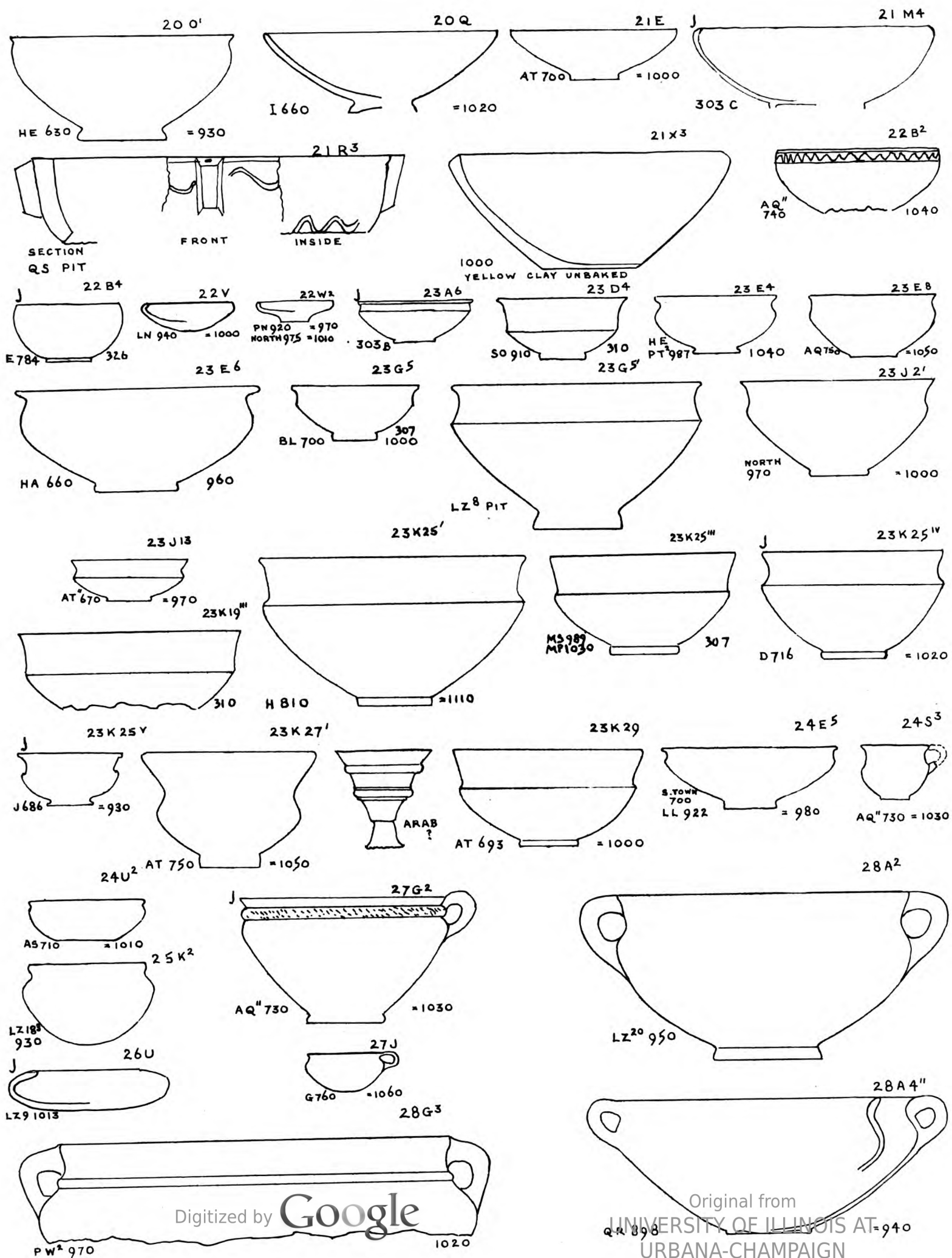


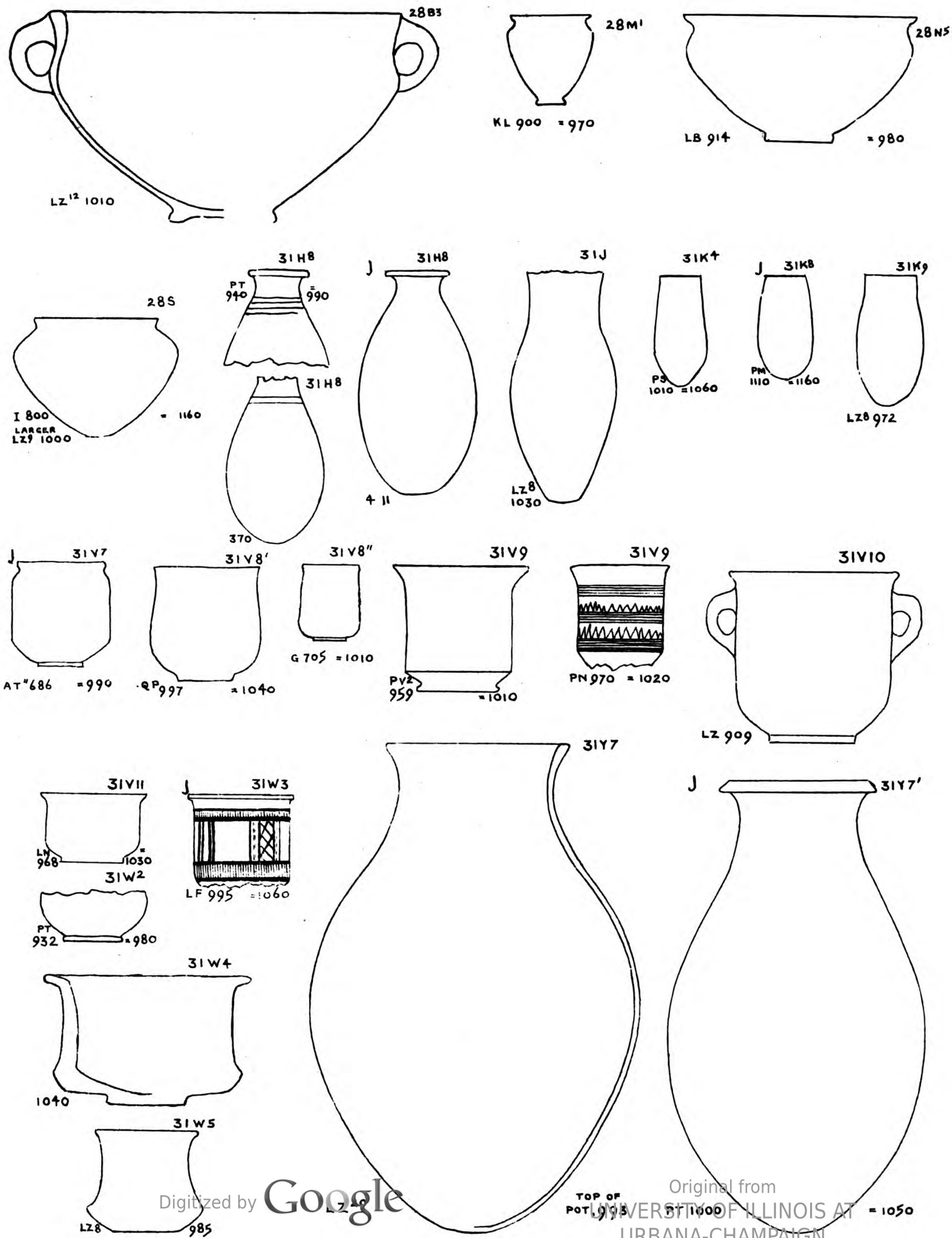


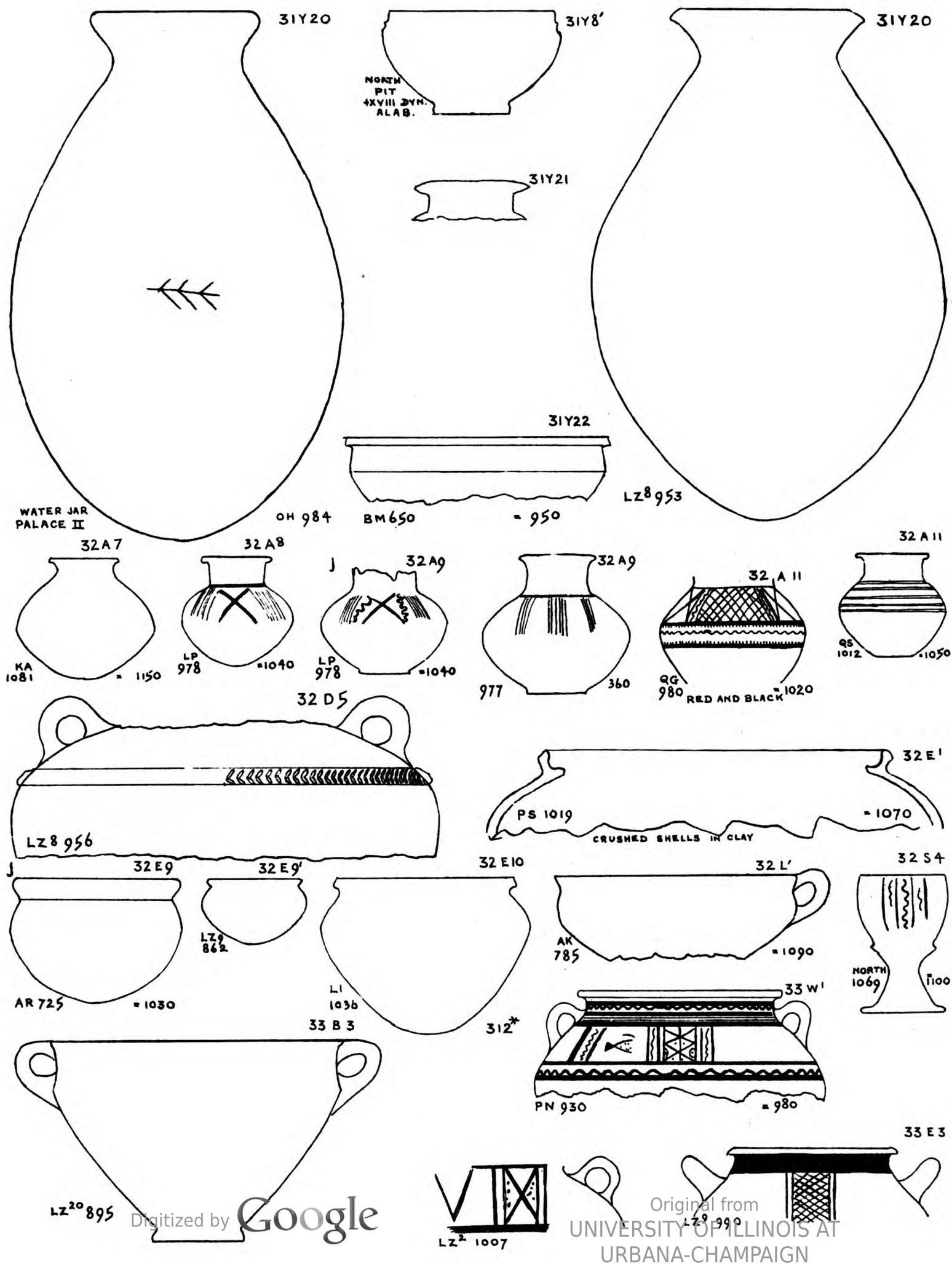


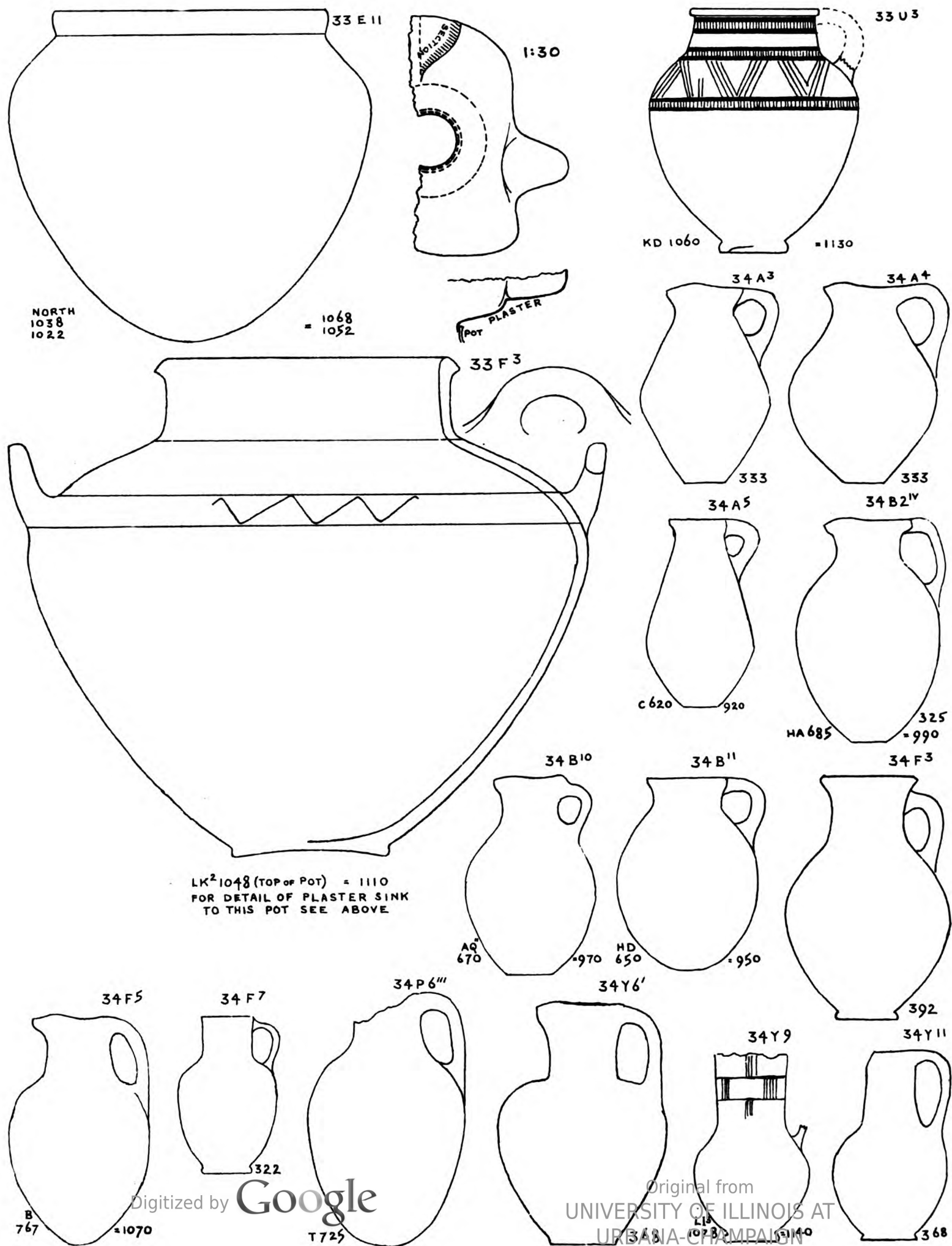


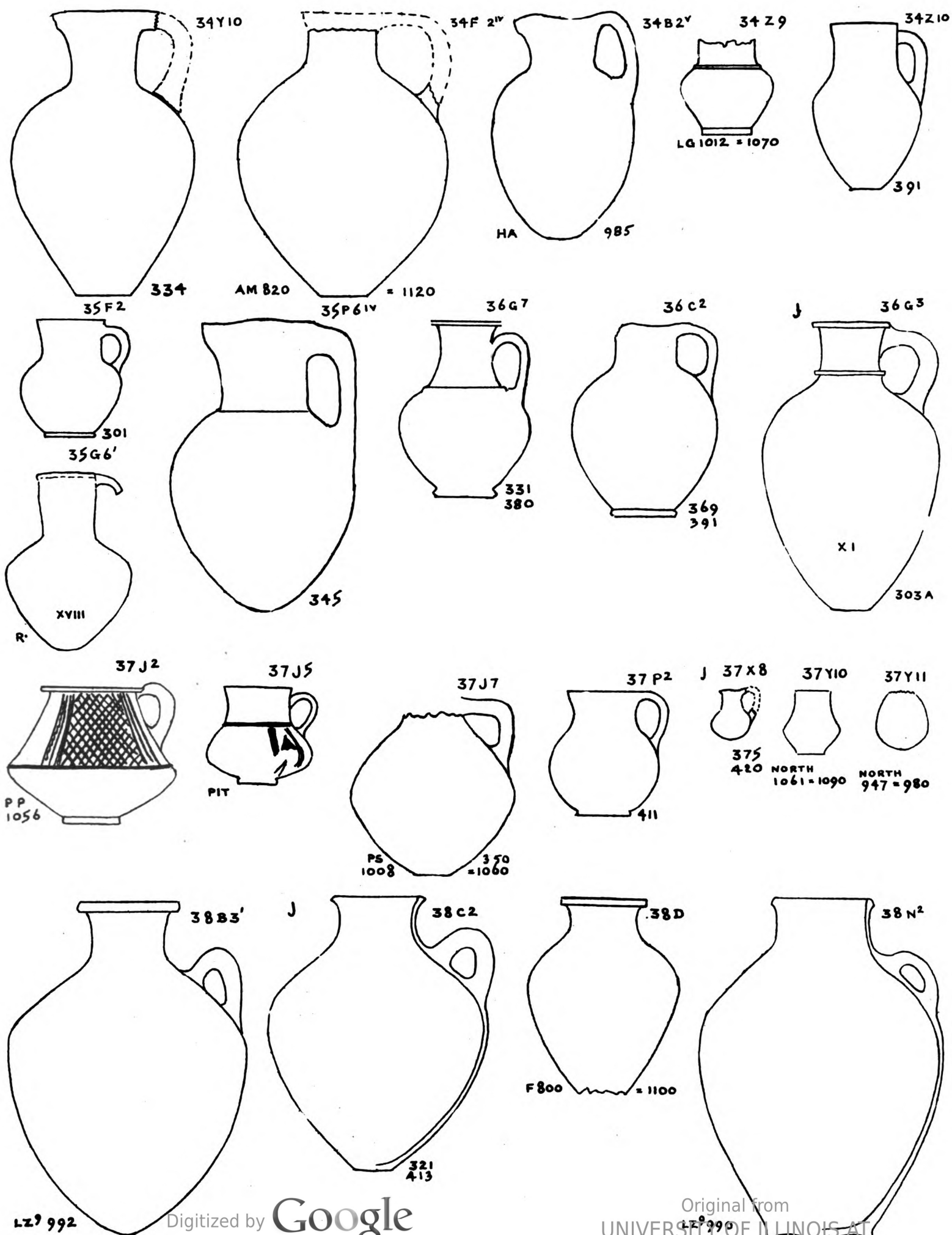


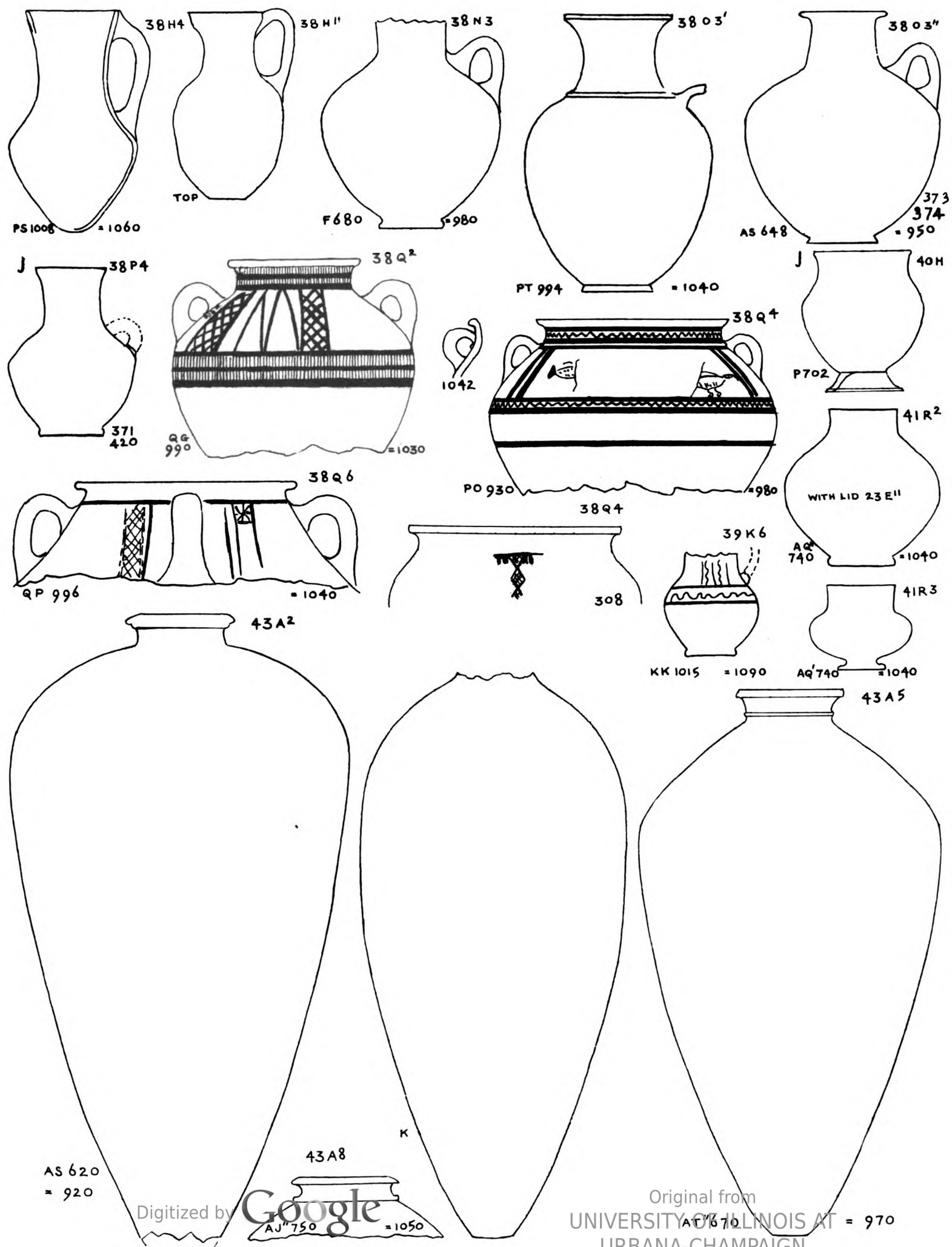


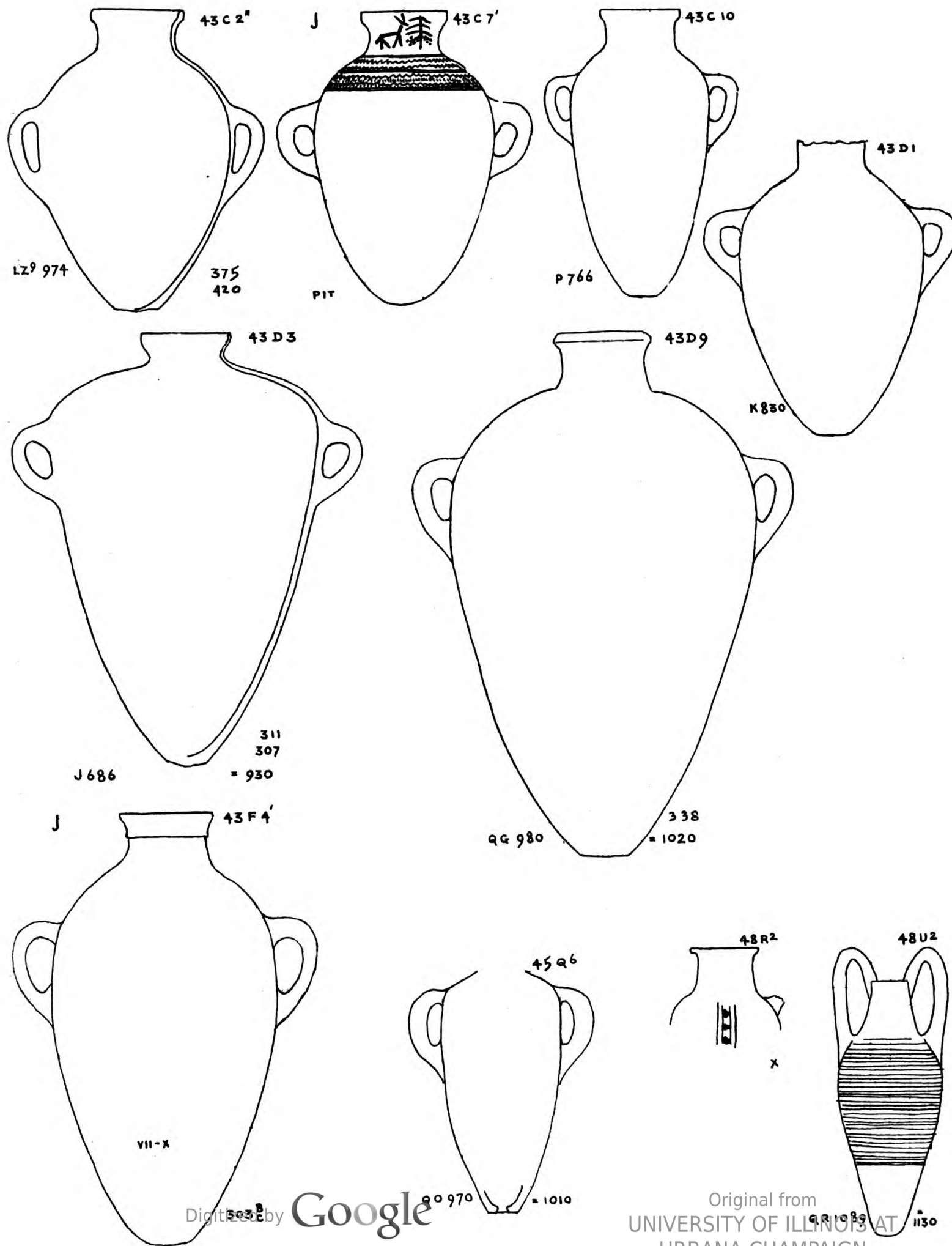


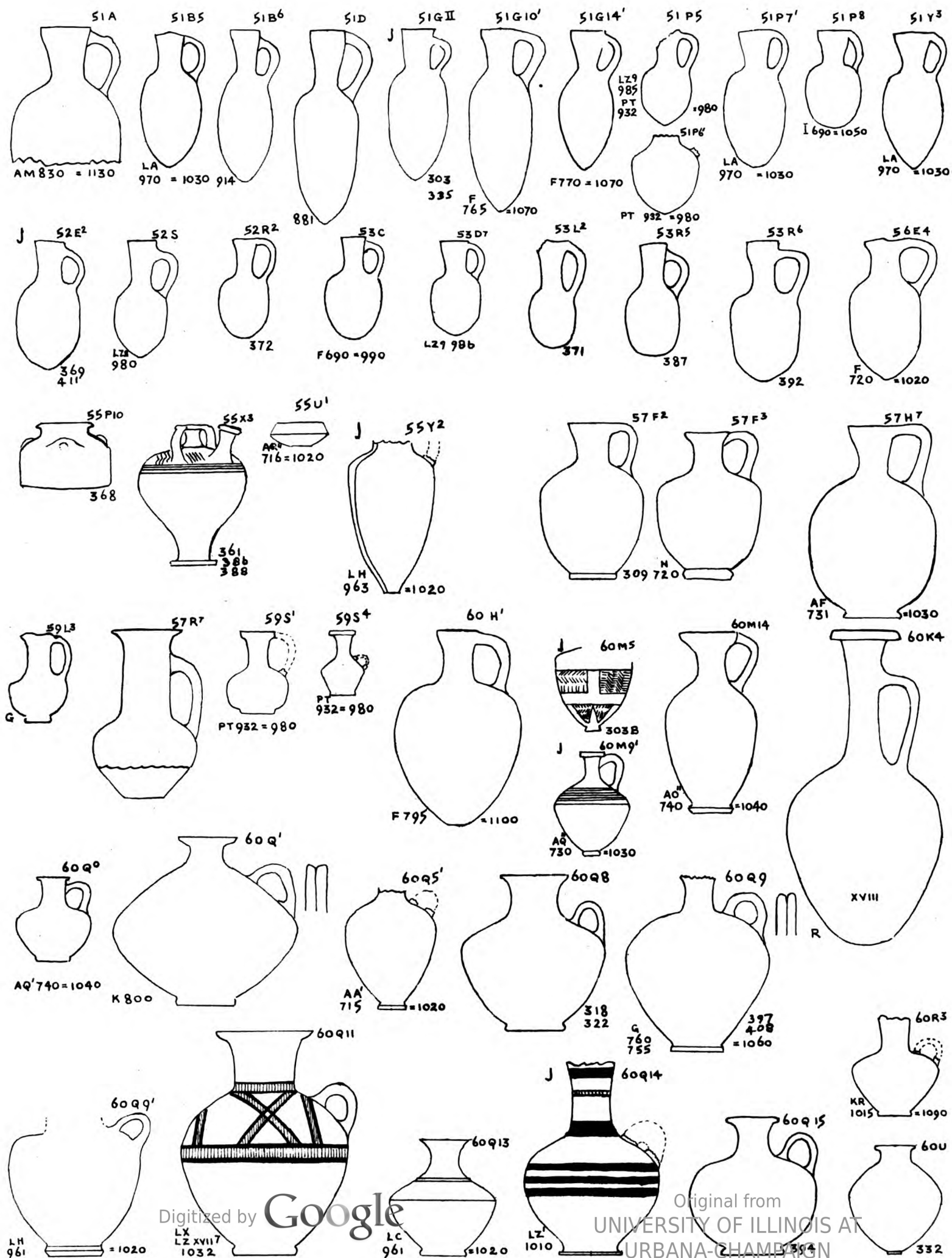


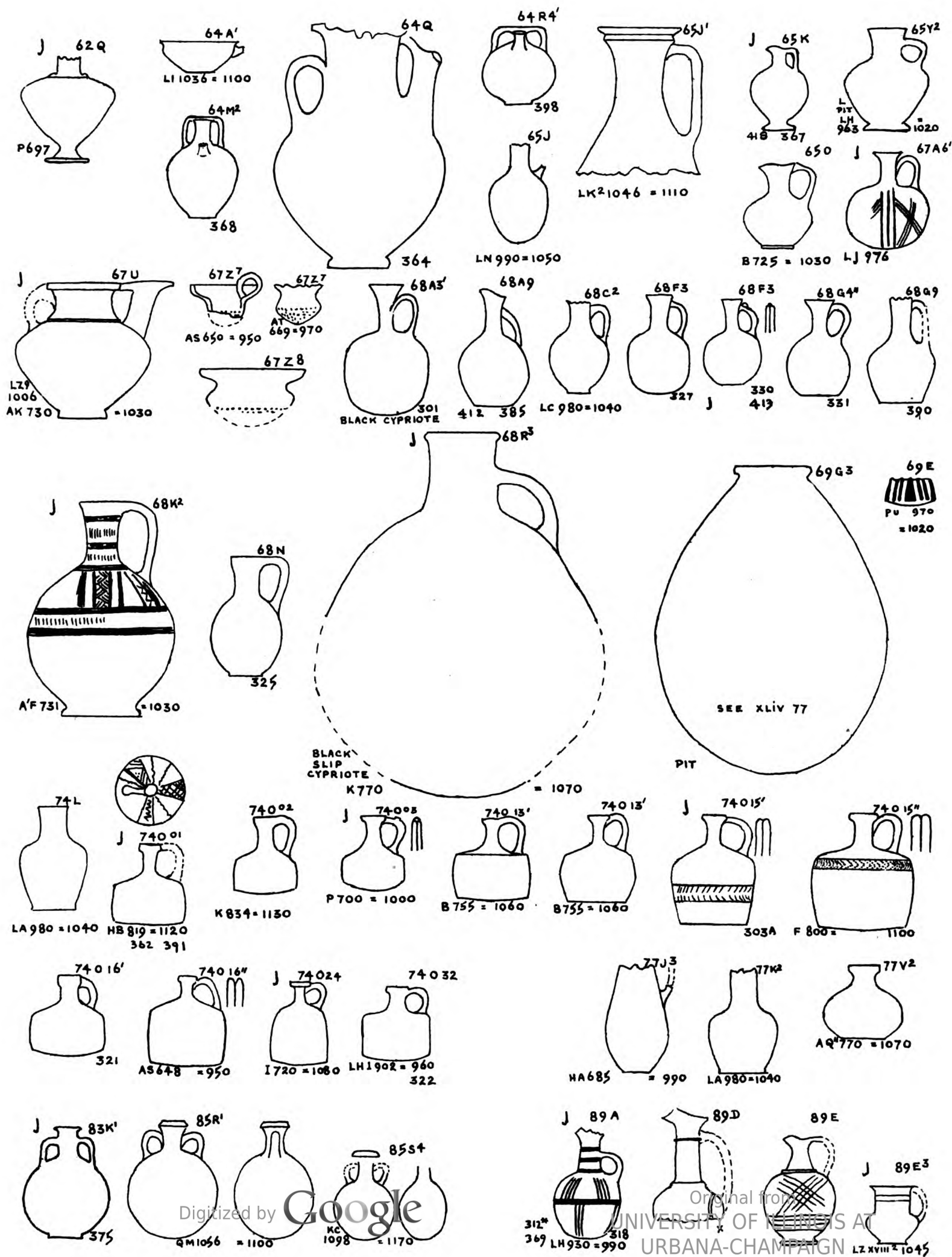


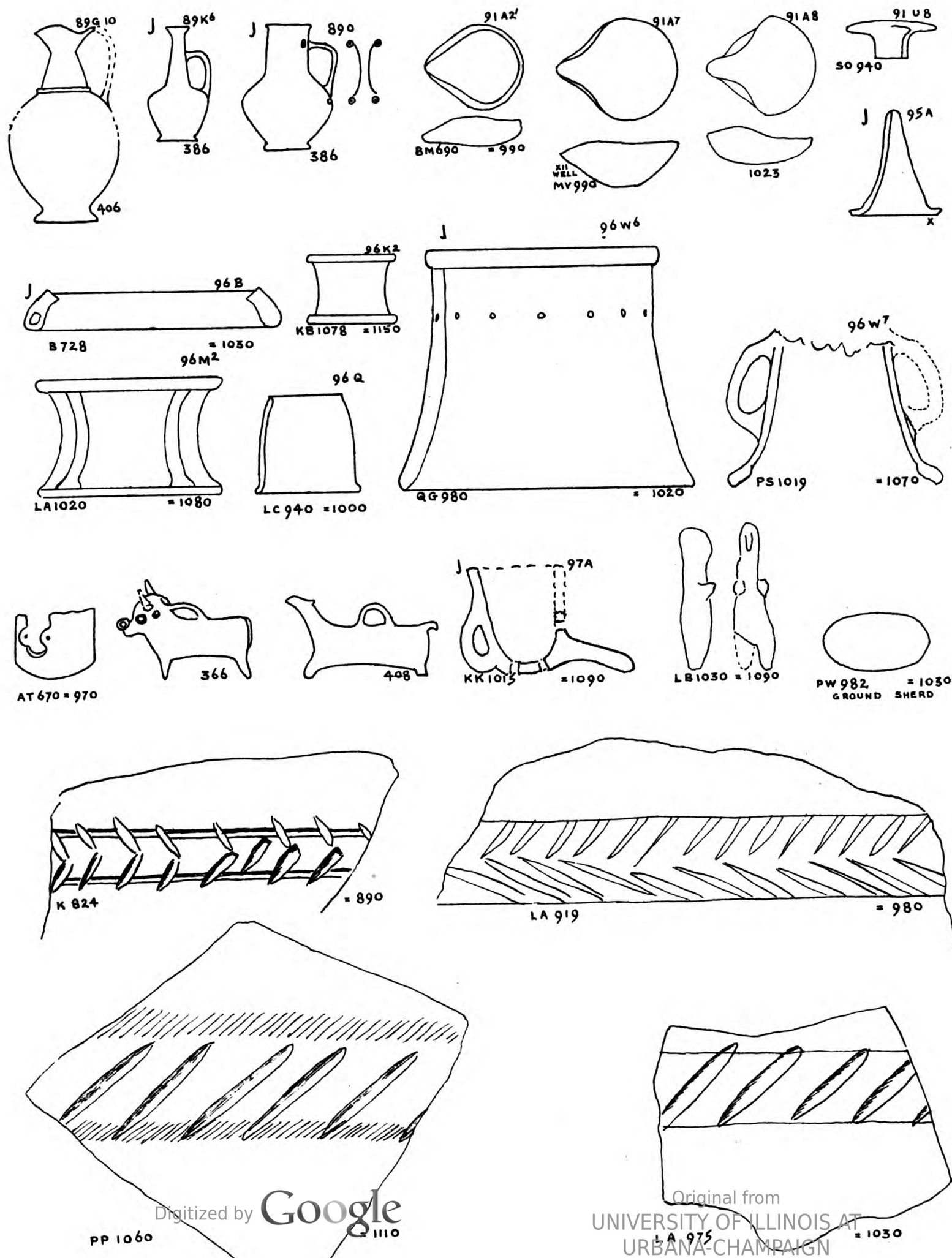


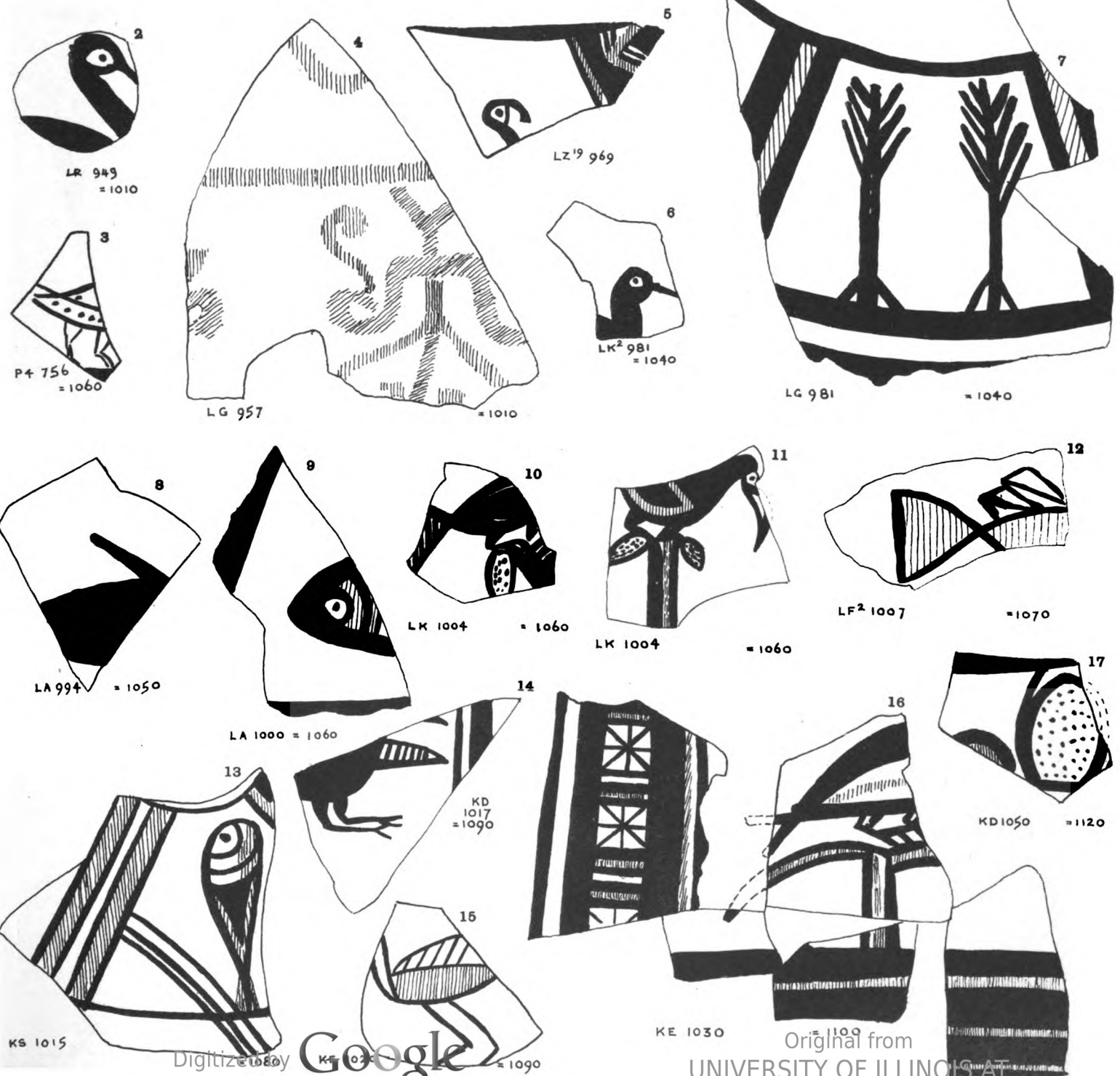
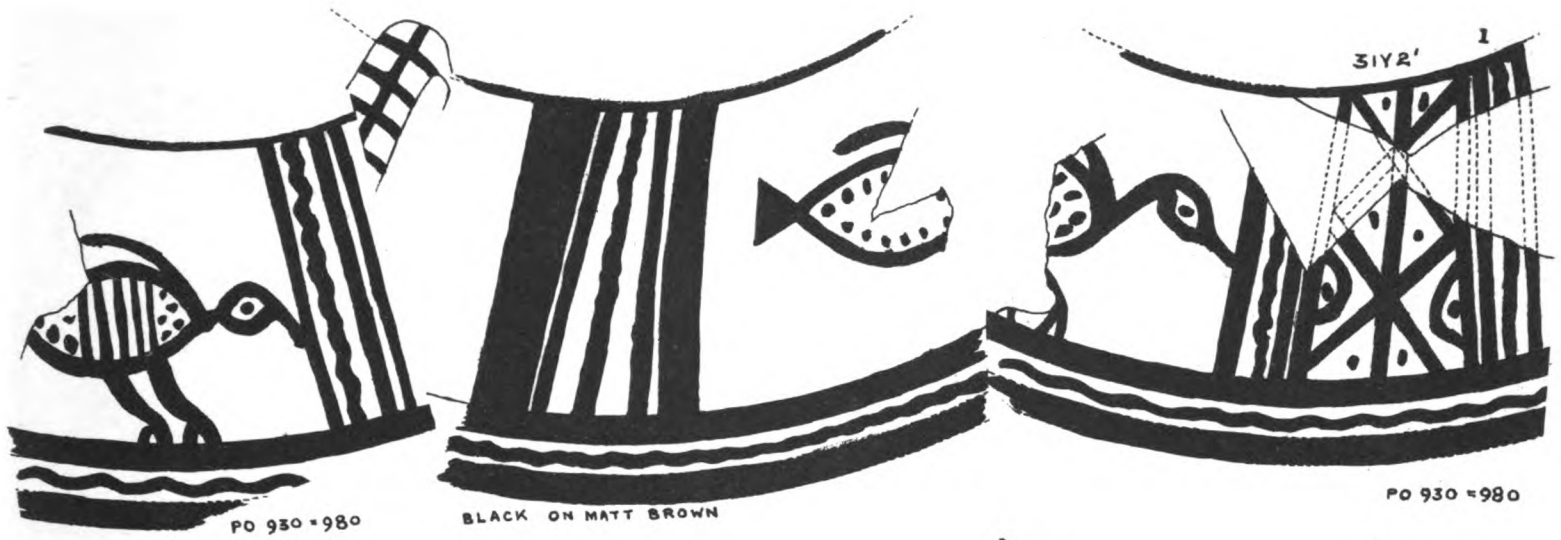




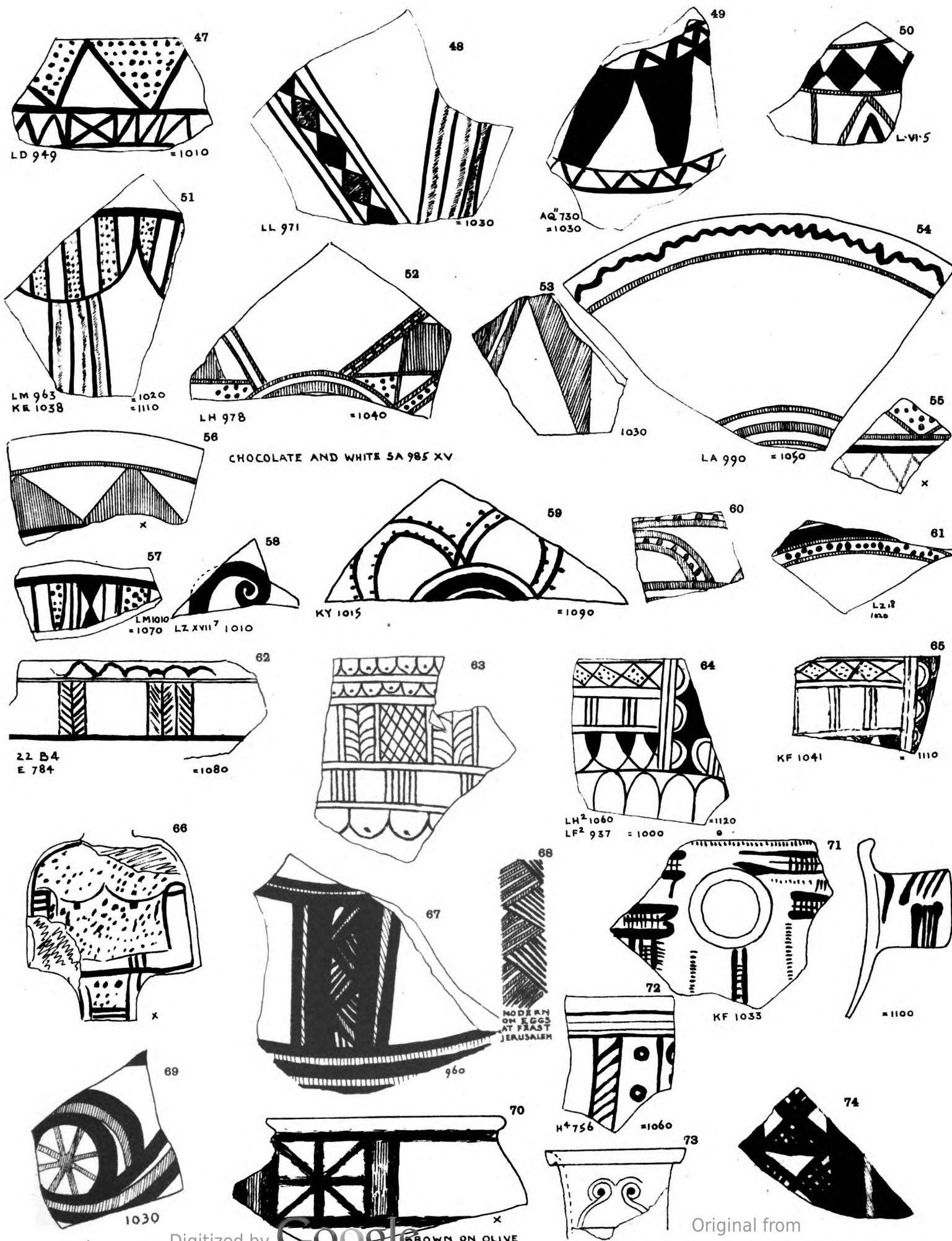


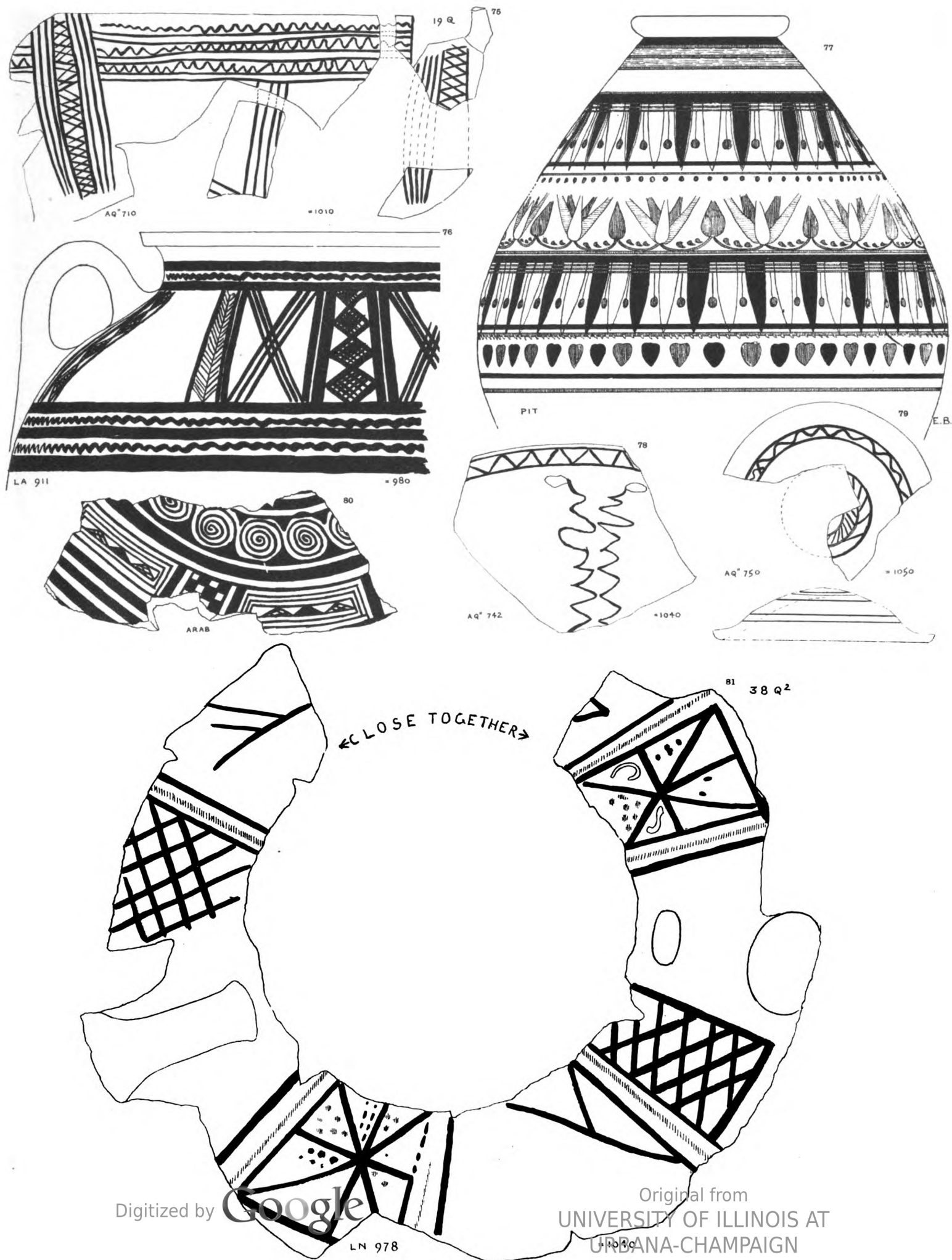




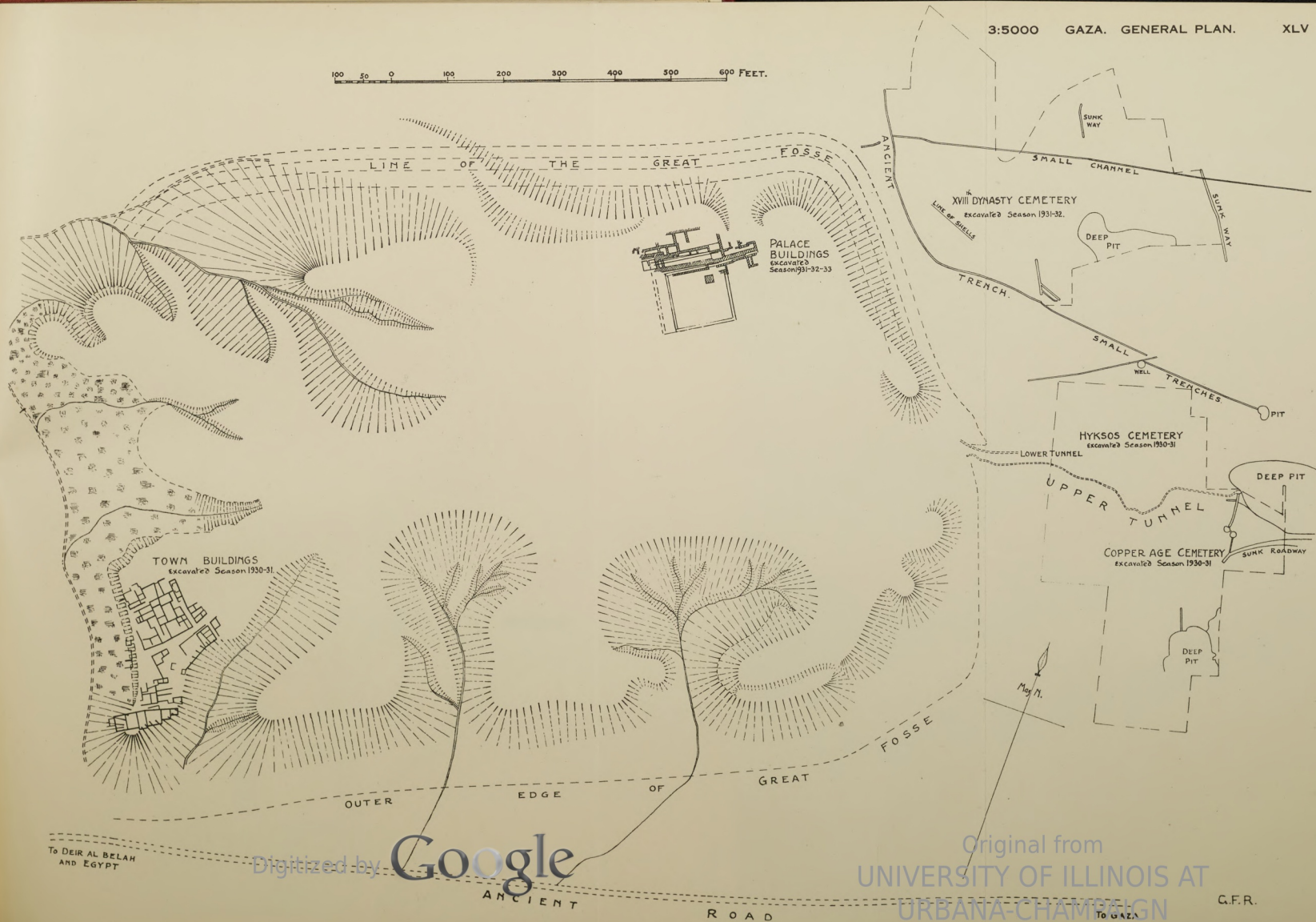








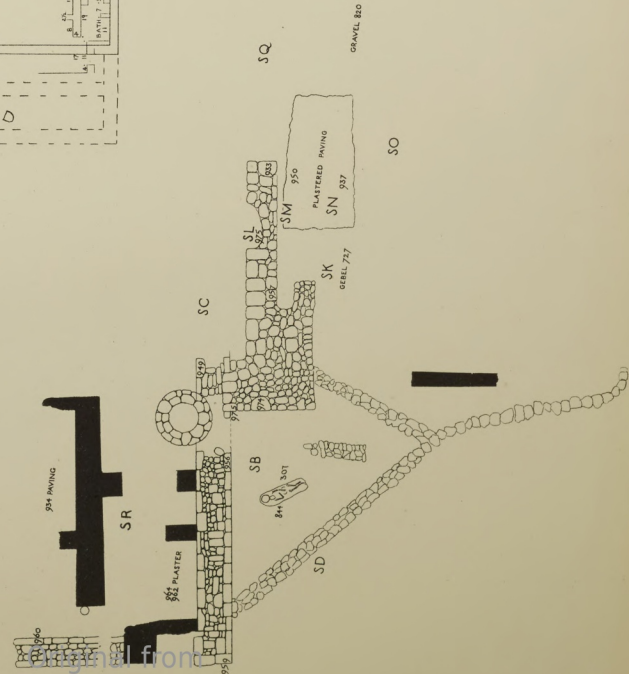
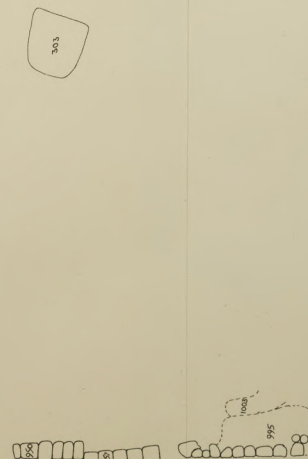
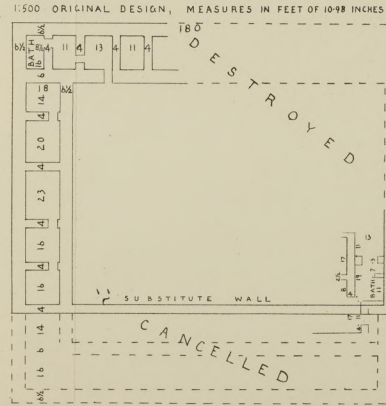
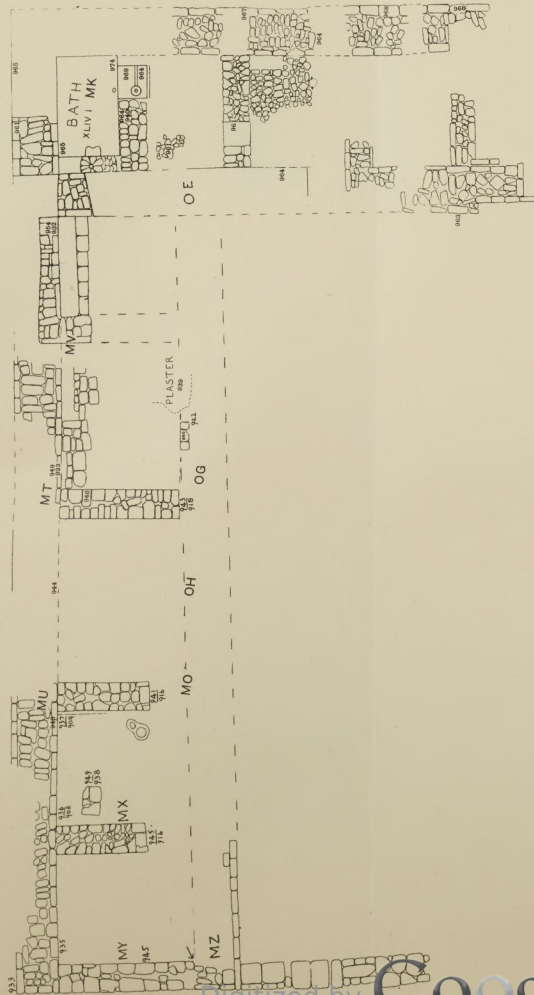
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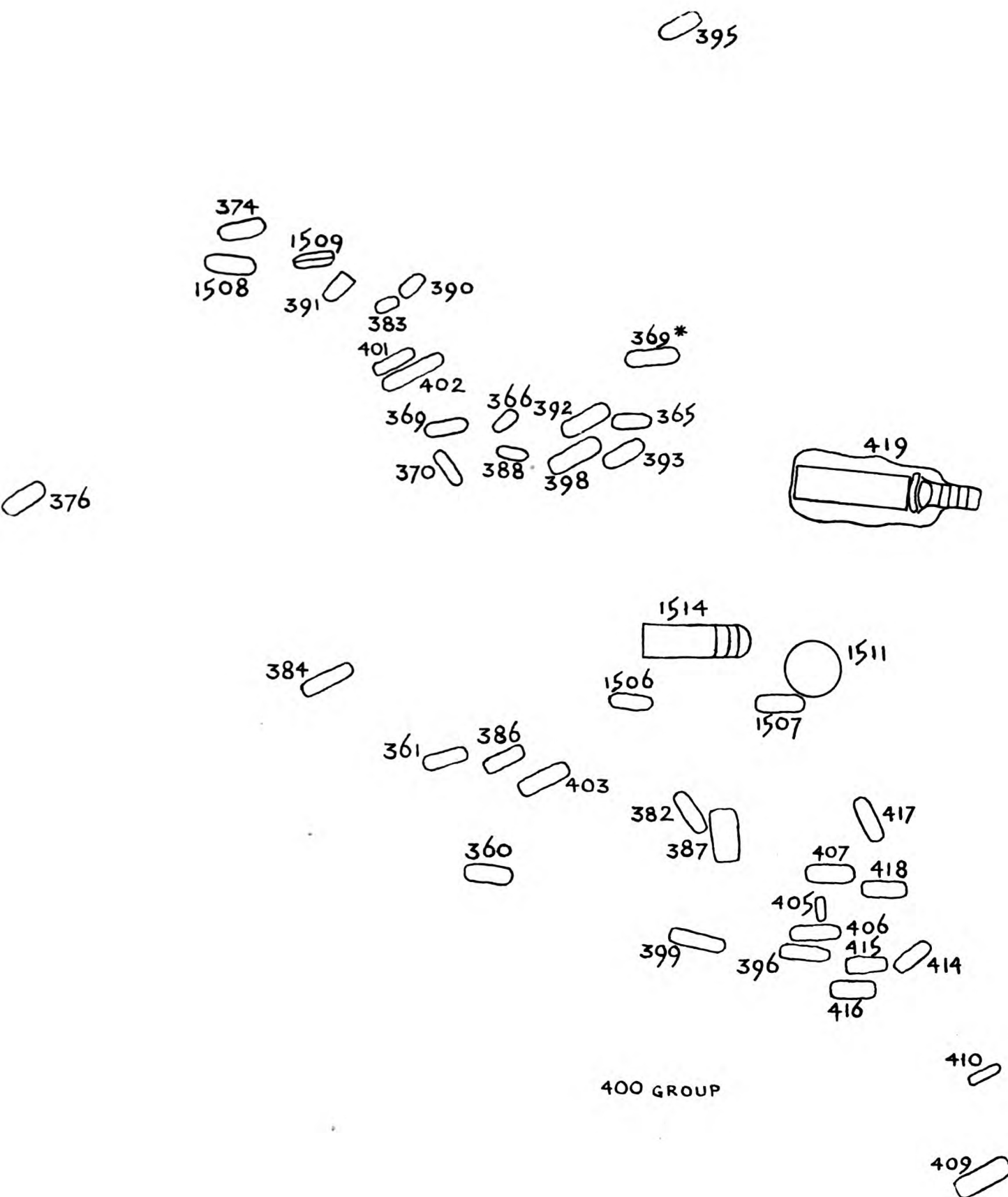
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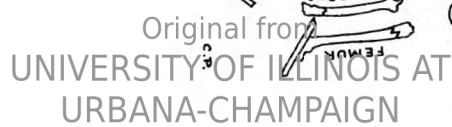
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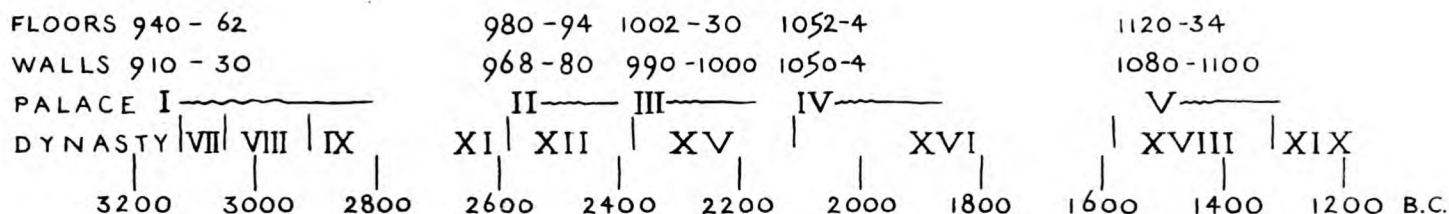
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TYPE CITY	TOMB	10 K9	SO 930?	16 K7	? 972	19 F3	PN 1020	338	23 K17	AT 1000	31 K4	PS 1060
3 A	419	M4 KM	1080	L3 LR	1060	H	PL 1030		K17' ML	1005	K6	LZ8 1064
A2	416	P2 LZ	1070	M2		J	PT 1040		AQ	1050	NK	1040+
C	MK 1060	P5 PG	960	N	AT 1030	H	AL 1080	368	K18 AQ	910	K7	OC 1040
	LZ20 990	R	LZ9 1040	R1	MH 1070	M			OE	965	MH	1088
E	OU 1000	S	OE 1060	R2	OA 1060	N2	MD 1120		K19 AM	968	K8	PM 1160
F	LR 1000	U	MH 995	R3	MJ 985	N3	PT 980		I	1020	K9	LZ8 1030
F2	PT 1030	W2	AJ 980	R6	PL 1050	OD	997	370	L	1040	L2	PN 1060
F2	F 1110	W3	MT 998	T4	I 1020	P2	PH 1035	384	K19' OZ	1030	L3	
K1		12 C	H 980	W6	WELL	P3	PH 1035		F	1080	S5	OG 1060
X		F	LW 1040	X	MS 1058	P4	SQ 970		K19' AL	1070	MH	1077
Z	AO 1050		PL 1030	Z6	I 1020	Q	AQ 1010	310	K19' K	1124	LH	1120
4 B2	OH 1050		PL 1050	B4	I 1100	Q	PB 1040		K20 OJ	1040	S7	MN 1122
E	PT 980		MH 1070	B4' PL	1020	S3	ML 1016		K21 KF	1060	S8	OX 1030
I	1250		KC 1080	C4	L 930	S4	NH 1060		K22' LD	1045	T3	G 1005
F	OK 940	327	MG 1113	M	OJ 1035	S6	ML 990		KA	1160	T5	LZ8 1030
H+H2		333	MG 1190	S12	PL 1046	20 B2	I 1055		K23 ML	990	V5	LZ8 1060
		1519	LJ 1040	T3	PK 1127	N	OF 1070		K23' ML	1016	V6	ML 960
		1550	ON 1040	V2	PP 1110	O'	MN 1087		K24 AS	1020	V7	AP 986
K	PT 990		ON 1040	V4	PT 990	Q	HE 930		MH	1073	V8	OC 1000
L	1040		KM 1080	V5		T	I 1020	1408	K25 MR	939	OC	1010
U	OX 1030		MH 1090	XII V6	L13 1140	U		1405	HD 960	Q	P 1040	
V	AK 1030		MN 1100	V7	LZ8 1060			1419	MH	1005	V8'	G 1005
V2	OB 1050		OB 1030	W2	LA 1090	21 B	HA 960		A	1035	V9	PW2 980
5 G	LZ8 1040		ML 1005	G6	TOP 1030	G	1060	364	AT	1040	PV2	1010
6 A9	NB 1150		ON 1040	G12	AQ 990	B'	1060	340	I	1060	V10	LZ 969
A10	PG 960		1005	J3	OK 980	D	PP 1110	1416	K25 I	1020	PN	1020
C1	ML 960		1005	J5	MR 939	E	AT 1000	1417	K25 PV	930	LK	1000
	PT 1000			J7	LX 930	G	AT 1000		I	1065	LN	1030
	NOR 1000				AT 970	M1	H4 1060	1411	K25' AQ	1070	Y20	MT 962
	KJ 1010				KA 1090	M2		1419	K25' PV	924	W1	
	PW 1040				H 1110	M3		303B	OG 940	307	W2	OR 976
	LZ9 1090				OG 940	M4			MS 989		W3	PT 990
C2	MR 940	302			HA 990	R3	QS PIT	1401	PV2 1009		W4	LF 1050
	OK 940				HE 1010	X2		1421	MP 1030		W5	LZ8 1045
	HA 980				NOR 1020				AK 1050		W8	OR 966
	AT 1010				AQ 1030				LH 1070		X	ON 1044
C3	LM 960	389			AT 1000				I 1080		Y2	PN 980
C4	MO 938				ML 1016				K25' OM	960	Y7	LZ20 993
	F 1070	325			LK3 1090				J	990	Y7	PT 1050
C6	PT 990				I 1160				K25' J	930	Y19	
D3	OY 940				AT 1000				K27' AT	1050		
E4	OJ 950				1110				K29 AT	993		
E6	AQ 1050				1020				PG 1000			
E11	KF 1110				AT 1050				F 1150			
E13	ON 1040				I 990							
E14	OZ 920				LA 1085							
	OU 940				F 970							
	NOR 1070				PA 1030							
G	LA 1030				I 1060							
M	NA 1080?				I 1100							
N3	OY 1030	1154			I 1130							
	MF 1080	1158			I 1130							
	MH 1090	1543			I 1130							
N4	OY 970				I 1130							
	MA 1130				I 1130							
N5	ML 960				I 1130							
N6	AO 1030				I 1130							
O	OJ 1040				I 1130							
7 U	OJ 1030				I 1130							
8 R2	OS 980				I 1130							
	OJ 990				I 1130							
9 E		1518			I 1130							
E2		1518			I 1130							
F		1518			I 1130							
M		379			I 1130							
P	PL 1020				I 1130							
Q	PL 1020				I 1130							
10 E2	OX 1030				I 1130							
	HF 1030	301			I 1130							
	LZ9 1050	302			I 1130							
	KK 1070				I 1130							
E4	OY 1010				I 1130							
E9	NOR 1000	327			I 1130							
	LM 1060	362			I 1130							
	F 1080	389			I 1130							
E9'	MK 980				I 1130							
H4	MG 1080				I 1130							
	1100				I 1130							
H8	OJ 1040	411			I 1130							
	PA 1120				I 1130							
K2	KL 970	312			I 1130							
	PT 1030				I 1130							
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	MG 1075				I 1130							
	F 1140				I 1130							
K4	I 1100	371			I 1130							
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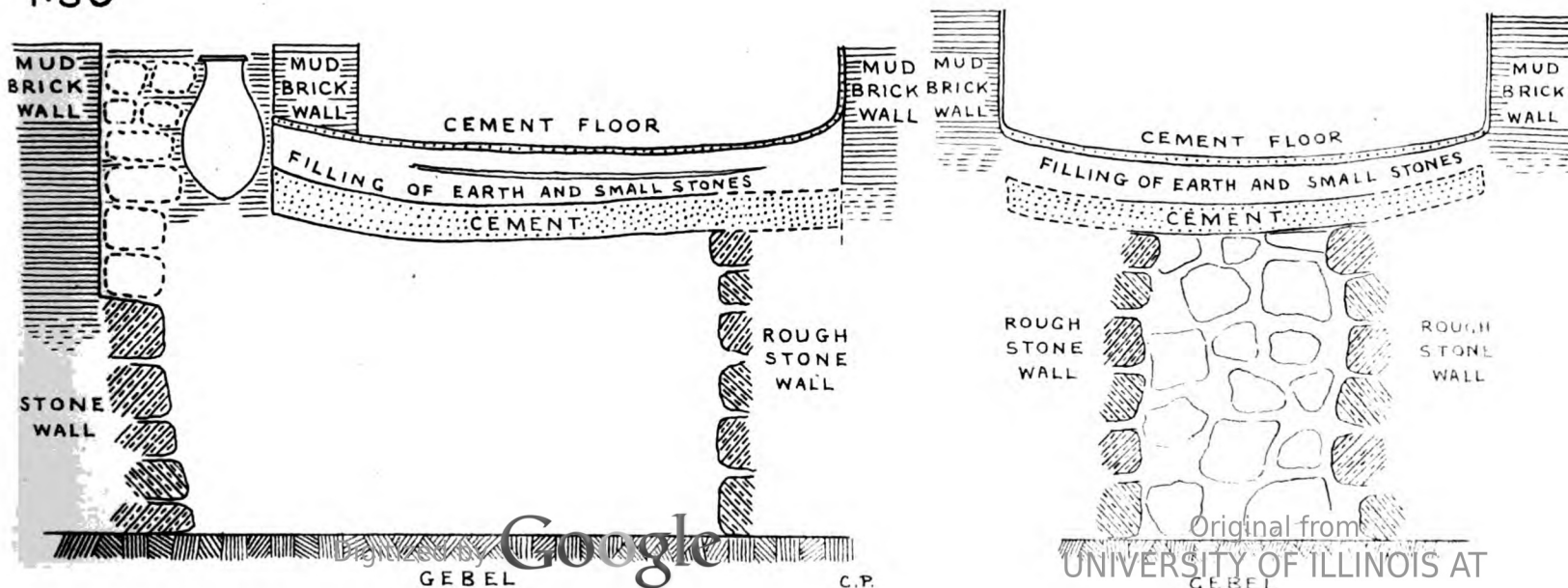
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32 H2 L' AK 1085 R2 S4 B 1002 Nor. 1100 S7 PJ 1115 V MH 1048 X9 QS 1040 1057 33 B3 LZ20 895 4 PW2 1020 6 AR 1080 8 OR 943 OG 950 E3 LZ9 1050 PK 1120 E5 MN 1063 PK 1117 E11 Nor 1050 1070 F3 LK2 1110 G U2 U3 KD 1130 W1 PN 1020 Y2 NG 1150? 34 A A3 A4 A5 C 920 B2 IV LS 950 H 985 B2 V HA 985 B8 I 1090 B9 B10 AQ 970 B11 HD 950 E2 LZ18 1054 E4 E4 E8 F F2 IV AM? 1120? F3 F5 B 1067 F7 LH 1045 P6 T 1025 U2 Y6 LZ9 1050 Y6 Y9 LI3 1140 Y10 Y11 Z7 Z8 Z8 Z9 LQ 1070 Z10 MH 1060 Z11 MK 1060 B2 NM 1060? F2 PM 1110 F2 G6 (XVIII) H8 NE 1030? M7 P5 P6 I 1130 P6 IV R R2 36 C2 G3 G4 AJ 1050 G6 G7 37 A5 B3 LJ 1036 J2 PP 1106 J2 J4 AT 1040 J7 PS 1060 J8 P2	37 X8 Y10 Nor. 1090 Y11 Nor. 980 A7 MS 1018 B2 J 986 AT 1008 B3 AO 1030 LZ9 1052 B3 LZ9 1050 K 1124 B4 B9 C2 C2 C4 D F 1100 G3 G16 H1 H4 PS 1060 H11 TOP, PIT N1 N2 LZ9 1050 N3 F 980 O3 PT 1050 G 1100 O3 AS 948 O6 O7 OX 990 P4 Q2 QG 1030 LN 1040 Q4 PO 980 Q6 QP 1036 S2 T PJ 1115 K6 KK 1085 M6 OE 1035 40 H P 1002 E3 PL 1010 R2 AQ 1040 R3 AG 1040 43 A1 MK 964 (G II XLV) A2 AS 920 1002 OC 990 1543 A3 MU 933 A4 OX 990 A5 AT 970 A8 AJ 1050 C C2 PP 1110 C2 LZ9 1034 C4 OJ 1040 C5 NK 1070? C7 K 1100 C10 P 1066 D1 MC 1115 K 1130 D3 J 986 Q 1030 D6 D7 D8 D9 QG 1020 D9 E2 E2 LK 968 K 1060 E3 E4 I 1140 E5 E7 E10 AQ 1040 F F3 HE 1010 MK 1010 F4 MK 1010 F4 H4 H5	43 H6 J6 K5 L5 Q6 QO 1010 D4 OH 1103 G 1103 N P1 LZ20 1035 U4 MP 950 Y1 OM 1030 D1 ON 1040 R1 MN 1103 50 F OS 1035 P MS 1018 51 A AM 1130? 51 A5 AT 1008 B5 LJ 960 AK 1027 LA 1030 LJ 1036 N 1007 G 1005 AK 1006 AA 1050 C2 AT 850 C3 AS 990 C 1085 D SB 980? HA 1097 F 1107 1180 E4 G IV K 979 G3 H4 1050 G4 G4 I 1050 G4 PH 1050 AR 1080 F 1120 G IV LG 840 G6 MG 1078 G6 NC 1108? G7 BM 950 LJ2 960 F 1000 F 1030 AT 1040 F 1085 G7 LZ 960 F 1000 G8 LJ2 960 AS 1040 G10 I 1020 G10 F 1065 G11 LN 940 LZ 970 HA 970 AT 970 T 1025 AQ 1080 I 1090 1140 1150 G12 AQ 994 G14 MP 933 G14 F 1070 G15 K 1045 J 1096 G15 AT 850 G16 K2 OA 1030 P3 PM 1050 P3 P5 PT 982 LZ9 1045 P6 PT 982 P7 PT 980 1060 LZ9 1050 SH 800? P8 I 1050 P9 ST 939? PT 980 1002 1008 1050 1050 Z 1050	4508 1515 305 1072 1074 1001 1040 1140 1035 950 1030 1040 1103 419 914 412 303B 335 419 1406 1410 1424 386 1050 1080 1117 1123 1075 QH 1080 NA 1075? PK 1117 LH3 1123 U10 MO 1075 QH 1080 PK 1117 LH3 1123 U10 MO 1075 W7 ML 1046 W9 W10 X X3 Y2 LH 1020 Y2 F 1020 F3 N 1020 H7 AF 1030 K PH 1110 59 A A2 G8 MU 981 S+4 PT 980 H1 F 1095 M MN 1100 M5 M5 M6 M8 M9 AQ 1030 M10 M14 AO 1040 N5 QO AQ 1040 Q1 K 1100 Q2 HD 960 LH 1020 Q3 LH 980 Q3 AQ 950 Q3 LH 980 Q3 I 1105 Q3 IV I 1100 Q5 AA 1015 Q6 I 1110	508 1515 305 1072 1074 1001 1040 1140 1035 950 1030 1040 1103 419 914 412 303B 335 419 1406 1410 1424 386 1050 1080 1117 1123 1075 QH 1080 NA 1075? PK 1117 LH3 1123 U10 MO 1075 QH 1080 PK 1117 LH3 1123 U10 MO 1075 W7 ML 1046 W9 W10 X X3 Y2 LH 1020 Y2 F 1020 F3 N 1020 H7 AF 1030 K PH 1110 59 A A2 G8 MU 981 S+4 PT 980 H1 F 1095 M MN 1100 M5 M5 M6 M8 M9 AQ 1030 M10 M14 AO 1040 N5 QO AQ 1040 Q1 K 1100 Q2 HD 960 LH 1020 Q3 LH 980 Q3 AQ 950 Q3 LH 980 Q3 I 1105 Q3 IV I 1100 Q5 AA 1015 Q6 I 1110	60 Q6 AQ 965 Q7 LZ 964 Q8 LH 1045 Q9 LZ 964 G 1060 Q9 LH 1020 Q11 LZ 1032 Q12 L 1100 Q13 LC 1020 Q14 LZ 1070 Q15 R3 KR 1083 U1 W MH 1098 M5 MP 1076 O2 MN 1007 H LC 980 Q P 997 AO 1030 LI 1096 A4 A9 NA 1079? C4 MG 1078 C6 OH 1085 C7 OH 1040 MG 1078 K4 M2 N O6 MG 1051 Q R3 R4 R5 R6 R7 R8 S T4 T5 65 B MD 1083 MH 1088 B2 MG 1051 J, LN 1050 LK2 1106 K N2 LA 1046 O B 1025 Y2 LH 1023 H3 66 B 67 A2 LK2 1040 A6 LJ 1036 F3 U KJ 990 AK 1030 LJ 1006 Z3 PL 1005 Z6 OK 964 Z7 AT 950 969 68 A2 A3 A3 A4 A9 C2 LC 1040 C4 LZ 987+ F3 G3 G4 LZ 989+ G4 G8 G9 K2 A'F 1031 N	60 Q6 AQ 965 Q7 LZ 964 Q8 LH 1045 Q9 LZ 964 G 1060 Q9 LH 1020 Q11 LZ 1032 Q12 L 1100 Q13 LC 1020 Q14 LZ 1070 Q15 R3 KR 1083 U1 W MH 1098 M5 MP 1076 O2 MN 1007 H LC 980 Q P 997 AO 1030 LI 1096 A4 A9 NA 1079? C4 MG 1078 C6 OH 1085 C7 OH 1040 MG 1078 K4 M2 N O6 MG 1051 Q R3 R4 R5 R6 R7 R8 S T4 T5 65 B MD 1083 MH 1088 B2 MG 1051 J, LN 1050 LK2 1106 K N2 LA 1046 O B 1025 Y2 LH 1023 H3 66 B 67 A2 LK2 1040 A6 LJ 1036 F3 U KJ 990 AK 1030 LJ 1006 Z3 PL 1005
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	409		400		1145		1144	L 2	369*	A7 MV 990	302
Q3	419	G3	1027	H3	1040		1145		412	AT" 1000	
	414	G3'	1147		1078		1147		414	OH 1110	
	1027	G4	1064		1116		1150		1114	B1	1162
	1042		1073	H4	419	J7	1026	L3	1044	C2	305
	1075	G5	419	H5	409	J8	1107	L5	1070	F2 MH 1088	399
	1077		1150		419	J9	1020		1030	F2'	1109
Q4	1133	G6	388		1116		396		1048	G3'	301
	1029		399	H6	308		1104		1071		1147
	1034		414		1044		1133		1086	G4 MG 1095	395
Q6	1104		417		1086		1150		1131		1064
Q7	1104		1149	H7	1086		1154		1145	G5 OH 1085	
Q8	363	G7	384	H11	1166	K1	1056	89 L7	1046	H	1095
	409		387	H12	1166		1110	M	1048	J4	1096
Q9	1114		407	H13	419	K2	1143		1077	K1	1042
	371	G8	1095		1166		1044		1148	K3	1061
Q10	1086		398	J1 MH 1088			1062		1035	L2	1096
	393	G9	419	LZ19 1027	1026		1064	N	386	M2	1037
	1514	G10	1078	J2	1027		1133	O	1025		1097
R1 QM 1096		G11	406		374		1154	P	1044	U8 SO 940	
R5	368	H1	419		400		1155	R	1050	94 A	1112
R7	1166		1053		1074	K4	407	S	1070	96 B	B 1028
R8	1034		1061		1077		1104	V	419	K2 KB 1150	
R9	1166		1082	J4	1166		1127		1042	M2 LA 1080	
R10	1034		1090	J5	408	K5	363	90 A MH 1009		KF 1110	
R11	419		1096		1077		369	91 A1 AQ" 1040	1163	Q LC 1000	
S4 KC 1170			1104		1154		371	AK 1060		W6 OJ 960	
T2 MH 1137			1107	J6	1155		375	I 1065		QG 1020	
U3	361		1110		1020		384	F 1085		W7 PS 1070	
U4	419		1122		1041		400	MG 1095		97 A KK 1080	
89 A L1 1096 = 312*			1131		1086		412	LH 1100		BOVINE	366
	318		1145		1100		1035	A2 LZ10 1033			417
	363		1154		1114		1084	MG 1095		LONG ANIMAL	408
A3	369	H2	338		1117		1099	A2' BM 990		HUMAN } LB 1030	
D LH 990	338		368		1118		1117	A3 AT" 987	1146	FIGURE } = 1090	
E3 LZxviii 1045+			369*		1127		1154	1008		GROUND PW 982	
F	1144		1035		1129		1155	A4 AQ" 1040	302	SHERD = 1030	
			1123		1131	K6	386	G 1080			



1:30



P E Y E M						Q E D E T CONTIN ^d						K H O I R I N E								
5779	HAEMAT ^T	NUG	114.6	1	114.6		6	HM	924	285.1	2	142.6	J	3	HM	NUG GROUN	509.8	3	169.9	
5780	BR. HAEM ^T	49	115.7	1	115.7	AQ 715	7	HM	NUG FLAT ^M	1429.1	10	142.9	LZ. 20.967	4	LIMEST	90	681.0	4	170.2	
1	BK. QTZ.	PEBBLE	116.8	1	116.8		8	HM	49	715.9	5	143.2	L	5	BR. LIMEST	2	171.8	1	171.8	
2	BK. LIMEST	486	60.2	1/2	120.4	AT 710	9	BK. LIMEST	1	143.4	1	143.4		6	HM	49	86.0	1/2	172.0	ISM. 690 J
3	WT. LIMEST	924	121.5	1	121.5	P	5820	LIMEST	9156	286.9	2	143.4		7	BR. HM	49	87.0	1/2	174.0	AN. 650
4	BK. QTZ.	65	243.3	2	121.6	AR 730	1	HM	49	72.0	1/2	144.0	—	8	HM	899	87.3	1/2	174.6	L
5	HAEM ^T	657	121.85	10	121.8	PN 1050	2	HM	49	720.3	5	144.0	LZ. 8.964	9	HM	49	87.4	1/2	174.8	
6	SANDST	458	122.4	10	122.4	MF 1091	3	HM	49	291.3	2	145.0	HD 735	5860	BK. LIMEST	486	87.5	1/2	175.0	AT
D A R I C																				
5787	HAEM ^T	NUG.	62.0	1/2	124.0		4	BR. HM	486	146.6	1	146.6	G	1	FLINT	442	180.1	1	180.1	AT. 701
8	HAEM ^T	923	41.8	1/3	125.4		5	HM	49	293.8	2	146.9	L	2	HM	49	91.8	1/2	183.6	R. 990
9	BR. HM	49	42.1	1/3	126.3		7	HM	49	294.5	2	147.2	PALACE J	3	LIMEST	795	930.0	5	186.0	
5790	HAEM ^T	49	63.5	1/2	127.0	F 740 J	8	BUFF LIMEST	691	736.0	5	147.4	LZ. 8.993	B E Q A						
1	HM	49	127.9	1	127.9	F 740	9	BR. HAEM ^T	442	147.5	1	147.5	F 809	4	HM	49	48.0	1/4	192.8	LT. 993 I
2	BR. HM	4	637.4	5	127.9	KB 1068 J	5830	BK. LIMEST	836	37.0	1/4	148.0		5	HM	454	48.2	1/4	192.8	BROKEN + 2.2
3	SERP ^N	865	64.0	1/2	128.0		1	WT. LIMEST	15	74.0	1/2	148.0	N II	6	HM	49	24.4	1/8	195.2	I
4	HM	487	128.8	1	128.8	HD 660	2	BR. HM	296.2	2	148.1	HD	7	ALAB.	497	49.2	1/4	196.8		
5	BK. LIMEST	486	644.8	5	128.9	D. EL DELAH	3	HM	836	149.7	1	149.7	BELOW H	8	HM	49	199.8	1	199.8	F 840 J
6	HM	49	43.1	1/3	129.3	I	4	HM	NUG FLAT ^M	1499.5	10	150.0		9	BK. STEAT.	506	39.8	1/5	199.0	
7	HM	NUG. FLAT ^M	129.8	1	129.8		5	GY. LIMEST	456	303.8	2	151.9	LZ. 10.967	5870	HM	487	39.9	1/5	199.5	G
8	BK. LIMEST	452	32.5	1/4	130.0		6	YELL. LIMEST	58	76.0	1/2	152.0		1	HM	49	20.0	1/10	200.0	QP 1062
9	HM	49	131.3	1	131.3		7	HM	497	76.1	1/2	152.0	LW. 1007	2	HM	892	200.0	1	200.0	QP 1062
5800	HM	69	131.9	1	131.9		8	HM	NUG.	152.2	1	152.2	HD. 715	3	HM	NUG	25.2	1/8	201.6	KH. 925
1	GY. LIMEST	803	66.4	1/2	132.8	AS 690	N E C E F						4	HM	49	101.0	1/2	202.0	F	
S T A T E R																				
2	HM	836	66.5	1/2	133.0	C 777	9	BR. LIMEST	437	305.0	2	152.5	LZ. 8. PIT	5	BUFF LIMEST	78	410.1	2	205.0	KB 1051
3	LIMEST	802	134.1	1	134.1		5840	HM	498	154.0	1	154.0	AQ 740	6	GALENA	497	417.7	2	208.8	KL. 1060
4	WT. MARBL	15	134.50	10	134.5		1	BK. LIMEST	2	77.2	1/2	154.4	F 825	7	YELL. LIMEST	888	52.5	1/4	210.0	
5	GN. WT. LIMEST	58	67.8	1/2	135.6	QP 1046 J	2	ALAB.	835	156.2	1	156.2		8	HM	1	1058.8	5	211.7	L
6	WT. LIMEST	655	543.4	4	135.8	000	3	HM	498	313.2	2	156.6	AT. 718	S E L A						
7	HM	887	68.6	1/2	137.2		4	HM	49	157.0	1	157.0	AQ. 730	9	HM	49	429.7	2	214.8	LW. 988
Q E D E T																				
8	WT. LIMEST	306	459.7	10/3	137.9		5	GN. GY. LIMEST	42	160.7	1	160.7	LX. 9 J	5880	HM	49	431.7	2	215.8	LZ. 20. 1019
9	BASALT	657	1388.0	10	138.8		6	BK. QTZ.	865	161.2	1	161.2	LX. 1.9	1	HM	49	54.1	1/4	216.4	BELOW H
5810	HM	NUG. FLAT ^M	1390.8	10	139.1		7	HM	49	163.8	1	163.8	HF CU PLUG	2	BK. QTZ.	657	54.5	1/4	218.0	
1	HM	491	46.5	1/3	139.5	/ J	8	BR. LIMEST	797	165.2	1	165.2		3	BR. HM	1	109.0	1/2	218.0	
2	BK. QTZ.	651	69.9	1/2	139.8	PIERCE PT 1020	9	HM	DUCK	166.5	1	166.5	QC 886 J	4	HM	NUG.	109.9	1/2	219.8	
3	GY. LIMEST	499	280.1	2	140.0	KE 1035	5850	BK. LIMEST	486	83.6	1/2	167.2		5	BR. HM	2	441.0	2	220.5	AS 648
4	BR. HM	498	1410.8	10	141.1	LH. 1060	1	BR. HM	824	83.8	1/2	167.6 J — J		6	BR. HM	487	110.8	1/2	221.6	AT. 718
5	ALABAST	823	708.3	5	141.2		2	LIMEST	816	839.8	5	168.0		7	GY. QTZ.	651	55.6	1/4	222.4	I. 650
SEE NEXT COLUMN																				
														8	WT. QTZ.	43	223.9	1	223.9	
														9	LIMEST	63	220.0	1/8	224.0	II
														5890	DURITE	836 TALL	225.8	1	225.8	I. 760
														1	HM BROKEN	49	115.6	1/2	231.2	LW. 9. 913

This catalogue continues the registration from previous volumes. It is only of the small weights as larger ones await sufficient storage in London. Large irregular nuggets of haematite were ground on all sides to agree with the qedet, as 5810, 5817, & 5834. Other small nuggets were adjusted, as 5779, 5787, 5797, 5830, 5853, 5873, 5884. The marks which occur on some weights are irregular; I is $1/3$ $1/2$ $1/4$ $1/8$ of the unit; II is $2/16$; / is $1/3$; — is $1/2$, $1/4$; H is $1/2$. It seems that each trader merely denoted his own weights. 5795 was brought from Deir el Balah, south of Gaza; it has large holes drilled below to lighten it, and is of black limestone half the weight of haematite, with appearance in very fraudulent. The frog weight 5826 is almost square with slight marking of legs and head. The duck weight 5869 has head and neck in high relief, finely polished, it was beneath the building of dyn. VII. The levels show five standards in the 10th dyn., the qedet begins in dyn. XVI, and the stat in dyn. XVIII.



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